GUIDE TO ORISSAN RECORDS

VOLUME I

SUSHIL CHANDRA DE

ORISSA STATE RECORDS SERIES

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VOLUME I

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PREFACE

The Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee have recommended publication of State records. Some States have already implemented the recommendation. In case of Orissa, for various difficulties relating to organisation of records in the State it had not been possible, so far, to undertake a regular publication programme. The Government have been pleased to take up reorganisation and improvement of the State Archives as an item of the Plan-projects of the State. In consequence, the State Archives is slowly expanding and it will be converted into a full-fledged one in near future. With increased facilities provided by the Government it has been possible to undertake a publication programme of the Orissa State Records. In the current year two volumes have been compiled and the present volume is the first of the series.

It deals with the available records of the Magistrate of Cuttack for the years 1805-1814 A. D. comprising, in all, three volumes of correspondences issued. The receipts for those years are missing.

The volume has not been treated in any one of the present-day methods of dealing with the old records, like indexing calendaring or publication *in extenso*. All those three principles have been combined with a view to render the book as self-contained as possible and to make it handy and useful to scholars, specially those who have little opportunity to visit the State Archives for consultation of the original records. In the Introduction, topics like the Anglo-Maratha relation from 1760 to 1802 A. D. the conquest of Orissa in 1803 A. D., the system of administration of justice under the Mughals and the Marathas and the evolution of the English judicial system have been discussed at some length to provide suitable historical back ground for the readers.

The facts contained in the volume will be found intereting to the Research Scholars dealing with History of Orissa in the Modern period and also to the administrators who can have an idea of the system of administration in the early stage of the British rule.

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Bhubaneswar
March 1961

INTRODUCTION

Relation between the English and the Bhonsle Chief of Berar 1760-1803 A.D.

With the establishment of British power in Northern Sarkars and Bengal by 1760, Orissa assumed much stratagical importance. It was like a wedge into the British possessions along the eastern coast of India. Movements of troops between northern and southern dominions of the British was not possible with Orissa remaining under the Maratha rule. Hence acquisition of Orissa constituted one of the main concerns of the British as early as 1760.

But this could not be achieved by force. With the liquidation of the French power in India the English had only one formidable rival, that is, the Marathas, to cope with. But any trial of strength with the Marathas when the British were yet to be firmly and securely established in their newly acquired dominions was out of question. But the question of acquisition of Orissa demanded immediate attention and solution for security of British possessions in Bengal and Northern Sarkars. In the circumstances the British authorities had to take recourse to diplomacy as the only means to achieve their end, that is, the acquisition of Orissa.

Thus, actual conquest of Orissa was, therefore, preceded by a period of diplomatic manoeuvres for its acquisition during the period from 1763 to 1790. When all the attempts in that line failed, it only remained to conquer Orissa by force.

According to the terms of the treaty of 1751 between Haidar Ali and Raghoji Bhonsle, the former was to pay an amount of 12 lacs of rupees annually as *Chauth* to the latter on the condition that the Marathas should never set their feet in Bengal. By 1760, the stipulated *Chauth* was long outstanding. So, the Marathas pressed on the Nawab of Bengal for payment of outstanding *Chauth*. But the political set-up in Bengal had completely changed after the battle of Plassey. Nawab of Bengal was no longer the master of himself, he was a mere puppet in the hands of the English. So, when the Marathas pressed their demand for payment of *Chauth* in 1761, Mir Quasim was hardly in a position to meet it. He had been so completely fleeced by the English that his treasury was almost empty. The English with their characteristic cleverness tried at once to turn the helplessness of the Nawab to meet the Maratha demands to their best advantage. They wanted that the relation between the Nawab and Marathas should be so strained as to lead to an armed clash. In such a situation the English could acquire possession of Orissa indirectly through the Nawab, that is, if the Nawab could be persuaded to attack the Marathas with the English help and could conquer Orissa, it would amount to actual possession of Orissa by the English. Sheo Bhat, the most energetic and aggressive of the Maratha Governors of Orissa was at that time in charge of the affairs. He demanded payment of arrear *Chauth*, and when it was not heeded, he led an expedition into Midnapore in Feb. 1761. But he had to retire on the arrival of English forces.[1]

The English were well aware of the strenth of the Maratha force in Orissa and were not, in the least, perturbed by Sheo Bhata's threatenings which, they knew, could hardly prove effective. They rather tried to impress upon the Nawab the benefit he would derive by acquisition of Orissa. So in Feb. 1762 the English Governor suggested to the Nawab the desirability of

1. *Calender of Persian Correspondences* (*C.P.C.*) Vol I Nos. 844, 900 and 908.

driving away Sheo Bhat from Cuttack[2] and asked him to depute an officer of the court to act in conjunction with the English.

Mir Quasim had, by then, gathered enough experience to see through the British game. He knew it too well that each move on the part of the British was like a slowly approaching tentacle of an octapus. He was already feeling suffocated with the pressure being exerted on him. He dared not tread any more on the dangerous grounds. So, he replied that though he felt the necessity of doing away with the Maratha nuisance he was thinking of the pay of the English troops to be employed for purpose.[3] The Nawab had already exhaused his treasury completely; that was not enough; so he had to convert the state jewels and plates into money to pay off the demands of English who were virtually bleeding him to death.[4] So naturally he shirked from any further adventure.

But the English badly needed Orissa. The intercourse between their two kingdoms in the north and south of Orissa was dependent on the mercy of the Marathas. In the event of any emergency they would be much troubled for want of quick means of transport. So they did not give up hope. They took more positive attitude to rouse the Nawab to action and lure him to lead an expedition to Orissa. The Governor in his letter of the 2nd March 1762 wrote to the Nawab to the effect that he had ordered Mir Sayid Muhammad Khan to accompany the English troops with 1500 horse-soldiers for driving way the Marathas from Orissa. He further added that if any benefit accrued, the Nawab might bestow one or two *organs* as gratuity on the English. He further added that it was only for his solicitations for the good of the Nawab that he had proposed the step. It, of course, went without saying, he added, that the Nawab would pay the expenses involved including the pay of the English soldiers.[5] The Nawab however was too wise to be drawn into what forbode further disaster for him without ensuring any benefit. So he coldly turned down the proposal; consequently, conquest of Orissa by the English had to be put off for some appropriate time in future.

Marathas were too weak to make a bold stand against the English. They alternately threatened and coaxed for realisation of their due but to no effect, Even Sivaram Bhatt who exhibited some spirit of firmness and aggrandisement proved ultimately to be a mere docile creature with little spirit of dash that was expected of him. When Mir Quasim was engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the English he sought help of Sheo Bhat and promised to pay off Maratha dues. In token of his good faith he sent *Sanads* granting Jaleswar and Midnapur to the Marathas.[6] Sheo Bhat who had been threatening to invade Beñgal off and on was expected to seize this unique opportunity to prove his mettle. But instead of coming forward to help Mir Quasim he offered to help the the English who, however, informed him that they did not need his help.[7] Such attitude is certainly incompatible with Sheo Bhat's known character but the records can not be disbelieved. It can only be presumed that Sheo Bhat acted under strict orders of his master who had not

2. *Ibid*, No. 1394,
3. *Ibid*. No. 1440.
4. Basu, *Rise of Christian power in India*. P.129.
5. *C.P.C.*, Vol. I. No. 1463.
6. *Ibid*, No 1948.
7. *Ibid*, Nos. 1168, 1874, 1875 and 1913.

the courage to seize the opportunity not only to realise his dues but to annihilate the most potent threat to his rule in Orissa.

Januji's letter of the 17th Feb. 1767 to Lord Clive discussed hereunder proves beyond doubt that it was he who was responsible for this humiliating state of things. There can be no doubt that Maratha diplomacy at this time was of a low order and was far below that of their rival. The result was that Mir Quasim was defeated and the Marathas lost a great chance of not only of recovering their dues but also securing their position against the inevitable clash with their rival in future.

The following remarks of Banerji in this connection is very appropriate. "The Marathas of Berar and Nagpur failed to take advantage of a great opportunity of joining hands with Mir Quasim Ali in this war also as they did in 1757. They paid very dearly for it at Assaye and Deogaon in 1803."[8]

Clive, however. was intent on acquiring Orissa by other means than employment of force. So in a despatch written by Clive just before his deparature for England in 1767 A.D. he informed the Court of Directors that he had despatched a *vakil* with a proposal that English would pay 16 lakhs of rupees if they were appointed as Zamindar of ' Balasore and Cuttack Countries'. He added that the revenue of Orissa would be sufficient to meet this annual demand. Even if it fell short, the security and convenience which the English would enjoy of free passage by land to and from Madras would compensate for the loss of money that might he sustained. But he expressed that he was not to employ force for acquisition of Orissa. He wrote. 'I would not by any means think of employing force to possess ourselves of those districts; the grant of them must come from him with his own consent and if that can not be we must settle the Chauth upon the most moderate term we can"[9].

Clive, as a matter of fact, had sent J. Motte as his *vakil* to negotiate for cession of Orissa. Motte met Bhawani Pandit at Cuttack and proposed to him the cession of Orissa[10] in lieu of the tribute of three provinces, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. But the negotiation proved abortive. Januji was, most probably, was to much occupied with saving his skin on account of combined attack on him by the Peshwa and the Nizam to poy any serious attention to any proposal. Januji ofcourse did not give up his wild goose chase. The English knew his weakeness as he himself was aware of it. The imbecile mentality of Januji can be clearly detected in his letter of the 17th Feb. 1767, to Lord Clive. In this letter he humiliatingly refers to the assurance given to him by English about payments of the chauth due in the hope of which and in deference to his friendship with the English he did not assist Mir Quasim (in 1763) who had sent him bills and money which were not accepted. He did not grant Mir Quasim asylum in Orissa in compliance with the request of the English. He regrets that though more than two year have elapsed since that event no action has been taken to implement the promise. He expressed his joy at the news that Governor had despatched a *Vakil* to him for settling the matters. He further added that Udepuri Gosain had been fully authorised to enter into an engagement with the English on his behalf. So the engagement entered into by Udepuri would be accepatable to him. In the poat-script he

8. Benerji, *History of Orissa* Vol. II p. 145.
9. J. T. Wheeler, *Early Records of the British India*, p. 346.
10. Wills, *British relation with the Nagpur State*, p. 291.

requested the Governor not to press for the expenses of the Engliah forces sent to suppress Sheo Bhat. The amount would be adjusted at the time of settlement of *Chauth*[11].

The whole letter is a himiliating reading. It clearly bespeaks of the inward weakness of Januji to face the English with firmness. the situation demanded. He takes pride in his friendship with the English who, as he knew clearly, had been playing with him all the while for last seven years (1760-67) in the matter of payment of *Chauth*. His servant Sivaram Bhatt had the stamina and firmness of mind to face the English boldly and make them pay the dues. But the poor fellow could hardly act as he desired under constant negative pressure from his master. He would have never allowed the golden opportunity offered to him by Mir Quasm to make a common cause against the English to slip from his hands but for the timidity of his master. It is not unlikely that the course of history would have changed if Sivaram had come up to the rescue of Mir Quasim. The English had been constantly worried by the Sivaram Bhatt who always held thereats of attacking Bengal. So the English were anxious to see him thrown out. They took full advantage of a powerful faction against Sivaram in the Nagpur Court, and by clever and delicate manipulation, they accentuated the alleged faults of the Sivaram, like, his rash actions in endangering British-Maratha relations, and this strengthened the hands of his enemies who eventually brought him down to the great relief of the English. The English not only used their diplomaoy against their enemy, Sheo Bhat, but they also sent military help in subjugating him about which Januji has referred to in his letter discussed above. Taking military help from the rival-enemy is not only an act highly humilating but it is a polltieal blunder of serious magnitude. The English were of course, aware of the inherent weakness of Maratha power in Orissa for which they could hardly dare take a bold stand excepting their vain wordy threatnings in respect of their demands. The Enslish had still doubt as to the extent of the weakness. Their active participation in the subjugation of Sheo Bhat provided them with actual knowledge of the Maratha strength in Orissa. If they did not immediately undertake expedition to Orissa to drive away the Maratha it was because they had not yet gauged the combined military strenth of Marahats, They knew that Orissa was already in their hands; they had only to strike a blow and take it. But their political prudence and foresight counselled them to proceed cautiously in the interest of far greater gains, that is, the complete annihilation of the Maratha power in India; so they took their time and prodeeded cautiously and unostensibly in order that the enemy may not have the suspicions about their intention. Mir Zainul Abidin who was deputed by Clive to Januji at Nagpur with a view to negotiate a treaty between the English and tbe Raja of Berar and also cession of Orissa submitted his report on the matter. According to his report Januji demanded 48 lacs of rupees as *Chauth* but did not mention anything about Orissa.'

From the letter of Januji to Clive already discussed it is clear that Januji was anxious for a treaty with the English and wished it to be done as expeditiously as possible. The reason for the anxiety was the apprehension of an attack on him by the Peshwa. Januji, though ambitious, lacked sagacity, wisdom, foresight, and above all, firmness of mind that were required for realisation of ambitions. He offended Raghunath Rao when in 1763 he claimed to be the Regent of the minor Peshwa, Madhu Rao. Raghaba formed an

11. *C.P.C.* Vol. II No. 77.
12. *C.P.C.* Vol. II No. 221.

alliance with the Nizam. Januji's kingdom of Berar was ravaged by the combined forces of Peshwa Holkar and Gaikewad. He saved himself by betraying his ally, the Nizam, and going over to the side of Peshwa. Consequently the Nizam suffered a serious defeat in the hands of the Peshwa at Rakhasabhavana[13]. Januji, thus, contracted bitter hostility of the Nizam for his treachery. He again attacked the Nizam and defeated his General, Moro Dhondoji of Berar in 1765. So Nizam demanded help from Peshwa in terms of the treaty of 1763. Januji had offended Peshwa Madhav Rao by not joining him in his campaign in the Carnatic. So the Peshwa took this opportunity to punish Januji. Peshwa and Nizam invaded Januji's territory and advanced as far as Nagpur. Januji had to submit and the Peshwa withdrew on the request of Raghunath Rao who had been approached by Januji for exercise of his influence over the Madhav Rao in favour of him[14].

Januji had not forgotten his punishments in the hands of Peshwa in 1766. He also knew that though Peshwa returned due to intercession of his uncle, he would come back again to deal finally with him. So he had to prepare himself for that emergency. Taking advantage of strained feeling between the Peshwa and his uncle he joined the party of the latter. To strengthen his position further he wanted to conclude an alliance with the English. His solicitations for the conclusion of an alliance with the English can be explained in the light of the above facts. So things looked ominous for Januji. The defeat of Haider Ali in 1767 convinced him of the striking power of Peshaw. That's why he was making frantic effort for concluding a treaty with the English which is alluded in his letter to Clive discussed above.

The English, by 1765 A.D. were not much concerned about any single Indian power. They had begun to see the vision of an Indian Empire as would be evident from the following quotation from a letter of Clive written in 1765: "we have at last arrived at that critical juncture, which I have long foreseen, I mean that conjuncture which renders, if necessary for us, to determine whether we can or shall take the whole to ourselves." This clearly indicates the attitude of the English towards Indian affairs in 1765; the question was whether attempt should be made to conquer the whole of India or a portion of it.[15]

The diplomatic activities of British in the last quarter of the 18th century has to be considered in the above context. The Maratha power constituted the only obstacle in the path of realisation of their ambition. So the English were on the look-out for loop-holes through which they could get in and break up the compactness of the Maratha confederacy that was already crumbling by internal dissension and internecine quarrels. In the circumstances stated above the English had to move very cautiously and prudently; a little mistake in their movement might up-set the plan they had in view.

So Clive could hardly come forward to accommodate Januji in his desire to conclude an offensive alliance with the English. It was greatly risky to offend the Peshwa Madhu Rao whose success had alarmed them. The policy

13. *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, pp. 250-517.

14. Banerji, *History of Orissa*, Vol. II, pp. 170-71.

15. *Cambridge History of India*, V, p. 251.

of the English at the time was to watch the situation keenly and to proceed very cautiously. Their first object was to put all obstacles on the way of any alliance between the Peshwa, the Nizam and Haidar Ali. Secondly, they wished the weakening of the Maratha confederacy in order that it might not be formidable in its compactness. With these objects, in view, Clive could not also refuse Januji's request, as in that case. Januji might sink all differences with the Peshwa and get his help to put pressure on the English for realisation of the outstanding *Chauth*.

Clive was playing a deep game, while he never intended to be bound up by any treaty with Januji, he was just keeping him lulled by holding out hopes. He was also prudent enough to keep the Peshwa sounded about the negotiations between the English and Januji so that he might know the reactions of the Peshwa to this affair. In a letter of March 27, 1867, Nana Farnavis wrote to the English Governor that he was glad to know about the desire of the English to to enter into an alliance with the Marathas. He further informed that when Nila Pandit, his envoy, would set out to see Maharaja Januji he would entrust him letters.[16] This shows that Nana Farnavis had deen sounded about the propsal of conclusion of an alliance with the Raja of Nagpur evidently with a view to ascertain his reactions to it.

Januji, however, continued in his blissful ignorance of the under-current of English politics. He was almost confident that alliance will be concluded and was, therefore quite hopeful of realising his dues. So in his letter to the Governor on May 1, 1867, he gave full authority to Udepuri Gossain to settle the terms of the proposed alliance. He was only awaiting the papers to which he would give his assent.

He betrayed his inner weakness by stating that he had attained the summit of his wishes by entering into an alliance with the English and his heart was inspired with all tranquility and confidence. He was so anxious for the alliance that he expressd his indifference to the arrear *Chauth* and expressed his satisfaction at the proposal that it should commence with the year under reference. However, he was anxious that the treaty should be concluded at the earliest and the *Chauth* for the year and the next year should be sent to him immediately. He even left the question of *cession of Orissa.* to the decision of his *Vakil.* He further informed that he was proceeding to meet Raghunath Rao. [17]

Januji's over-solicitations for concluaion of an alliance with the English even at the sacrifice of all his arrear dues for which he had been pressing for the last 7 years and such a valuable possession as Orissa betrayed his weakness quite clearly. Such an attitude on the part of Januji can be explained by his full awareness of his own weakness coupled with his fear of an invasion by the Peshwa. He had formed an alliance with Raghunath Rao against the Peshwa who was, consequently, waiting for an opportunity to punish his refractory subordinate.

In a letter of the 3rd June, 1867, the Governor informed Januji that every matter was thoroughly discussed at a conference between the Nawab Saif-ud-Daulah and Muhammad Riza Khan who would communicate their decision. With regards to money affairs he asked the Raja to let his heart rest perfectly

16. *C. P. C. Vol. II*, No. 224.
17. *Ibid.*, No. 381.

at ease and to consider the English *Sardars* as security for the due payment of the stipulated sums.[18]

So all the supplications and solicitations of Januji produced only empty words of assurance with no prospect of their implementation. Poor Januji must have been mortified to get this letter. So he took up a hostile attitude and wrote a strong letter to the Governor, Raghunath Rao, his ally, also wrote to the Governor in a similar tone. The Governor, on receipt of the letter, feigned not to believe that letter written in such hostile tone could be the original letter. He wished Udepuri Gossain to enquire about it.[19]

Januji again wrote a letter in December, 1867, urging the Governor to complete the negotiation about the treaty. He wished the treaty to be signed by the King of England and attested by the Governor. As for Orissa, he wrote that it was an important affairs and requires personal discussion.[20] In December, 1767, he wrote another letter to Muhammad Riza Khan in which he stated that Zainul Abidin had submitted to him proposal of cession of Orissa on payment of *chauth* of 13 lacs of rupees annually. He had agreed to the proposal in the most solemn manner but he had not heard anything about it for the last eight months. He requested Riza Khan to send trust-worthy agents so that their mutual desires might be fulfilled.[21]

The above letter leaves no doubt about the proposal of cession of Orissa made to Januji by the English through the puppet Nawab Saifud-Daulah and his deputy, Muhammed Riza Khan. Januji had not only agreed to the proposal but was anxious to see it executed in a proper way with as much expedition as possible. This anxiety on the part of Januji to expedite the implementation of the proposal of cession of Orissa was due to the danger of Peshwa's attack that was constantly hanging over his head like the sword of Democles.

Peshwa had already come to Nagpur in December, 1765; but desisted from taking any action against Januji through the intercession of Raghunath Rao. But Januji knew that danger was not over, it was there gathering fury to break upon his head at any moment. Hence he was anxious for an alliance with the English, and for that, he was ready to accommodate their desire for cession of Orissa in lieu of an annual grant of 13 lacs of rupees which, while ensuring him of a source of income without any expenses, would relieve him of the great strain of maintaining peace with the English and troubles and expenses of administration of Orissa. But it is astonishing that the English after all manoeuvres for the realisation of their long-cherished desire of occupation of Orissa, should hesitate when the situation was completely within their grasp. Their political sagacity forbade them to act in any rash manner even though occupation of Orissa was a question of paramount importance to them. They knew, Peshwa Madhav Rao was no weakling. His striking power was great. So the English avoided any conflict with him until they had made all preparations with thoroughness. Any alliance with Januji who was in the bad book of the Peshwa would involve the English in conflict with him. Januji would not part with Orissa unless an alliance was concluded with the English. For these reasons the English wisely desisted from the temptation of occupying Orissa when it had almost come within their grasp.

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18. Ibid., No. 418.
19. *Ibid*, No. 558.
20. *Ibid*, No. 709.
21. *Ibid*, No. 712.

The negotiations continued. In October, 1768, Januji wrote a letter[22] to the Governor in which he stated that he had gone through the draft of the treaty with great satisfaction. This letter contained two imporatant information. Firstly, the Governor wished Januji not to enter into any alliance with Nizam. Secondly, a fresh proposal for cession of Orissa had been submitted to Januji for consideration. According to the new proposal, Januji was to receive three years' *chauth* if he agreed to execute the treaty being negotiated and cede Orissa to the Nawab. Half the money was to be paid in cash on execution of the treaty and the other half on evacuation of Orissa. Januji informed the Governor that though he was generally agreeable to the terms of the treaty and proposal of cession of Orissa, still these things had to be very carefully considered so that there might be no trouble in future. He further added that he had given necessary instruction to his *Vakil* who would meet Riza Khan in private for discussion. He had given necessary instruction to his *Vakil*, Udepuri Gossain, who had been asked to meet Riza Khan in private for discussion.

Gopalpuri Gossain, the *Vakil* of the English, who had been sent to Nagpur to meet Januji reported that Januji was agreeable to the proposal of cession of Orissa but expressed that the proposed the treaty required many stipulations about which he would separately write to Udepuri Gossain. He hoped that Governor would give proper answer and send Udepuri Gossain with a trusty man as the Maharaja was impatient to conclude the affairs.[23]

From the letter of Sambuji Ganesh the Maratha Governor, to the English Governor received on the 30th October, 1768, it is clear that Januji wanted the treaty relating to Orissa to be signed and sealed by the King of England in order that he might be satisfied about *Chauth*. So Januji did not wish to cede Orissa in lieu of the three years' *Chauth* as proposed to him, on the contrary, he wanted to lease it out to the English for a stipulated amount.

The settlement of the terms of the treaty and its execution, however. could not be done by the end of the year, 1768. Januji's anxious solicitations were met with calculated procrastination on the part of the English who were keenly watching situation created by the strained feeling between Raghoba and Madhav Rao on one hand and between Januji and Peshwa on the other and waiting to see the outcome.

The year 1769 came, but Januji saw no ray of hope; dark coulds of the danger of Peshwa's invasion had been ominously gathering round him, but the much—sought-for alliance with the English never materialised. The English Governor had called for a note together with the copies of the treaties between the Nawab Aliverdi Khan and Raghuji and Jafar Ali Khan and Januji from Muhammad Riza Khan who supplied him with the necessary notes and copies of treaties availabte on the 1st January, 1768.[24]

The purpose for scrutinising those treaties was evidently to find if by any interpretation or explanation the Nawab could repudiate the claims of Januji for *Chauth*.

22. *Ibid*, No. 1153.

23. *Ibid*, No. 1154.

24. *Ibid*, Nos. 1244-47.

The danger which Januji had been dreading and for which he was so solicitous about conclusion of a treaty with the English came in January, 1769. Madhab Rao after defeating and imprisoning his uncle Raghunath Rao with whom Januji had joined hands in the hope of averting the danger invaded Januji's territory in December, 1768.

After overrunning Berar, he advanced towards Nagpur in January, 1769. Januji fled to Ramtek and his family and treasures were transferred to fort Chanda which was invested. Januji was persued. The seige of Chanda continued till May, but the Peshwa could not capture it. The fighting, however, was brought to an end by the treaty of Kanakpur according to which Januji was to serve the Peshwa as his subordinate with 5,000 troops and pay five lakhs of rupees.[25]

It is in this critical juncture that Januji sought the help of the English who always professed their friendship for the Raja of Berar. Sambhuji Ganesh, in his letter to the Governor, received on May 25, 1769 made a request for military help.

The Governor promptly replied. He expressed his joy to know how Januji had extricated himself with courage and valour from the difficulties and prosperity had attended the affairs of the Raja. In reply to Sambhuji's request for military help, the Governor said that since the hot months would soon be followed by rains and negotiations for peace were being carried on, it was absolutely useless to undertake any military operations.[26]

Thus Januji was betrayed when he was in utmost need of English help. The English could hardly be expected to go to the help of Januji at the great risk of courting the hostility of the most powerful Indian power at the time. They must have watched very keenly the progress of war, and when the scale turned heavily in favour of the Peshwa, they might taken their final decision as to their policy in respect of Maratha affairs.

There is one interesting letter from Jaya Narayan, the Raja of Dhenkanal to Muhammad Rija Khan received on the 14th July, 1769, (*C.R.C. II*, No. 1483) which throws some side light on the State of Maratha administration in Orissa in 1769 A.D. In this letter Raja says that his father who had paid a visit to Khan died two months ago. His country has been plundered by the Marathas. Sambhaji Ganesh has rebelled against Januji and is staying at Jajpur. He has been summoned to Nagpur. The whole country from Balasore to Cuttack remains undefended and Sambhaji has designs to loot it. The Raja seeks a letter of encouragement from the Nawab and informs that he has sent his brother to meet the Khan.

From this letter it is quite evident that taking advantage of Januji's pre-occupation in Nagpur in connection with Peshwa's attack, Sambhaji Ganesh had rebelled, and consequently, a state of anarchy reigned in Orissa which lay defenceless against any attack from outside. Raja of Dhenkanal indirectly invited the English to avail themselves of this opportunity and conquer Orissa so that under the new regime he might fare better as a trusted man. But nothing came of it. The English were too prudent to be lured to take a false step endangering their future plan of empire-building.

25. Banerji, *History of Orissa* Vol. II, pp. 171-72.

26. *C.P.C.* II, No. 1388.

Januji's attitude towards the English after their non-compliance with his request for military assistance can be well imagined. Their invasion of payment *Chauth* and procrastination in the matter of conclusion of the proposed treaty must have given him an inkling into the inner working of the English mind. So naturally he had grown restive, and exasperated. In this state of his mind when the English made a request for a safe passage for an army proceeding to Madras through Orissa, he refused to comply with the request [27].

In May, 1770, the English Governor wrote a letter to him in vindication of his innocence with regard to the accusations of duplicity, time-serving attitude and procrastination levelled against the writer. The treaty could not be concluded, he wrote, because Januji did not sign the two agreements, one sealed by the Nawab and the other by the English *'Sardar'*, forwarded to him through Zainul Abidin. The English could not go to the assistance of Januji during his fight with the Peshwa as the request was received in May when the rains were about to start and when negotiations for peace were being carried on. He closed the letter by assuring Januji that he would do all in his power to strengthen the foundation of friendship existing between them[28].

Udepuri Gosain, the Vakil of Januji. who was entrusted with negotiation relating payment of Chauth and conclusion of treaty had at last to return to Nagpur where he reached on the 23rd November 1769[29].

Januji in a letter to the Governor (received in May 1770) informed him that Udepuri Gosain had returned empty-handed. He requested the Governor to settle the question of *Chauth* without any further delay.

We may now skip over the useless correspondences relating to the proposed treaty and payment of *chauth* by the English. These things never materialised. In the meantime important things were happening in the Maratha camp which obscure from view their activities relating to the outside powers. In May 1772, Januji died. Then ensued a war of succession According to the wishes of Januji, his wife Dariya Bai was to act as the Regent of the minor adopted son, Raghuji II, in consultation with Mudhoji, the brother of Januji and father of Raghuji II. But Pehwa did not like Mudhoji, who took the part of Raghunath Rao. He selected Sabaji, another brother of Januji, and gave him the title of *Sena Sahib Subah*. So the two brothers Mudhoji and Sabaji began fighting with each other. At last a compromise was reached by which they became co-regents.

The compromise did not last long. The two brothers again quarrelled and Mudhoji had to submit to Sabaji. But after the death of Narayan Rao in May 1773, Raghunath Rao became Peshwa. He appointed Mudhoji as *Sena Sahib Subah*. As soon as the posthumous son of Narayan Rao was born in 1774 and the ministerial party in Poona regained power, Sabaji was appointed as *Sena Sahib Subah*. But Mudhoji was not to submit without a challenge. So there was fight between the two brothers at Panchagoan in which Sabaji was killed. So Mudhoji again became regent in 1775 and Raghuji II became *Sena Saheb Subah*. Taking advantage of Mudhoji's weakness, the Nizam threatend to take action against him for the death of Sabaji. Mudhoji had to submit to the Nizam and entered into an agreement of faithful co-operation with him.

27. Wills, *British relations with Nagpur State in the 18th Century*, p. 32.
28. *C.P.C.* Vol. III, No. 203.
29. *Ibid*, No. 748.

He also made his submission to the Poona *Darbar* by promising to pay 10 lakhs of rupees[30]. Thereupon he was confirmed in his Regency. Thus Raghuji II became the indisputed master of Bhonsle's territory. Madhuji died in 1788, thereafter the management of the Nagpur territory was taken up by Chimna Bapu, and after his death in 1789, by Manya Bapu, two brothers of Raghuji II These political events that were taking place in quick succession in Nagpur, did cast their reflections on the affairs of Orissa where administration had almost been paralysed due to quick change of officers. The questions of çession of Orissa, realisation of the arrear *chauth* or conclusion of a treaty between the Raja of Berar and the English had been completely dropped for a period of 8 years. It was only in 1778 A.D. that the question of an alliance between the English and the Raja of Berar was opened by Warren Hastings.

The declaration of war in Europe betweeen the French and English in 1778 A.D. caused a new wave of political activity in India. Hastings apprehended great danger to Bombay in case the French combined with the Peshwa. He thought that the English could counteract the danger if they could form an alliance with the Raja of Berar. Because in that case the English force would not only be substantially reinforced by that of the Raja, but it would secure for the English a strong central position menacing the lines of communication of the enemy. Besides, Hastings thought that Mudhoji was on unfriendly terms with the Peshwa and the Nizam who were supporters of Sabaji. Hastings wished to play upon this feeling of hostility of Mudhoji against the Peshwa and the Nizam in the interest of the English. He wanted further to encourage Mudhoji who, he thought, belonged to the direct line of descent from Shivaji, to claim to be the successor of Ramaraja who had expired shortly. Governor's views in the matter are clearly recorded in the secret consultations of the Governor-General-in-Council of July 1778 A.D. an abstract from which is quoted below. "The Poona Government is the natural enemy of Mudhoji. It is ours by their connection with our natural and declared enemy, the French. Nizam Ali, for the same reason, is decided adversary of both ; and the continguity of our respective territories in the wildest and least valuable parts of both, and of course the least subject to competition and encroachment renders their union important and essential to the strength of both. On these grounds I recommend that a Company's civil servant be immediately deputed to Mudhoji Bhonsle with powers to form a treaty of alliance between that chief and the company on the terms hereinabove stated". On the 11th July, 1778 A.D. it was resolved that negotiations be undertaken for treaty of alliance with Mudhoji Bhonsle, the Raja of Berar" and the Governor-General recommended that Mr Alexandar Kynynmound Elliot be employed for negotiation.[31]

The above extract clearly demonstrates how the English watched the political situation in India and how they wanted to turn the internal jealousy and dissension prevailing among the Marathas and other princes to their account by playing one against another. The Indian chiefs, on the other hand, were so engrossed in their own affairs and mutual quarrels that they had no time or sense to care for the third party who was posing for an all-out offensive to annihilate them all after intensifying their dissensions to the utmost degree, thus rendering any joint action on their part almost impossible.

Elliot started on the mission in July 1778. But unfortunately he died on his way to Nagpur.[32] Lieutenant Daniel Watherston was next sent by Colonel Goddard to ascertain the views of the Raja of Berar. He reported that

30. Banerji, *op. cit*, pp. 187-90 ; Wills *op. cit*, pp. 44-45.

31. Wills, *Op. cit*, pp. 53-54.

32. *Ibid*, p. 58.

Madhoji did not agree to the proposal. Thus ended Hasting's bid for a big political manoeuvre through which he expected to counteract the menace of attack by the French in combination with Peshwa.

Hastings' high-handedness in dealing with the Indian princes, his dealings with Raja Chait Singh of Benares, Nawab Vazir of Oudh, Nawab of Bengal etc., had roused feelings of resentment and suspicions in the hearts of the Indian princes. The ambition of the English to establish an Empire in India at the cost of the Indian princes was no longer a matter of guess. So the menace of British domination had been agitating the minds of the Indian Chiefs and they felt the need of a joint move against it. But their mutual dissension, jealousy and suspicion stood on the way of such a joint move.

However, credit must go to Nizam Ali of Hyderabad for initiating the move in 1779 when he wrote to Nana Fadnavis of Poona and Diwakar Pandit of Nagpur proposing an alliance against the British. Nana-Fadnavis who was a master diplomat, soon set to work out a plan for formation of an alliance of the Indian Chiefs against the British. After much efforts, a confederacy between the Peshwa, the Nizam, Haider Ali of Mysore and Raja of Berar was formed in 1780.[33] According to the plan worked out, Peshwa with Sindhia and Holkar was to fight the English in Gujrat, Mudhoji was to attack Bengal and the Nizam was to enter into the Company's *Sarkar* of Chicacol, while Haider Ali was to pass the ghats and lay waste the Carnatic.[34] If all the members of the confederacy would have played their part sincerely it was quite possible that the course of History would have changed. But it was not to be. Of the four members of the confederacy, the Peshwa with his assistants fought an aggressive battle in Gujrat. Haider Ali played his part in right earnest. But the Nizam remained inactive, though he was the originator of the idea of the confederacy. Hastings in order to pacify Nizam immediately restored to him the Guntur region.[35]

But Mudhoji who was allotted the most important part and on whose action depended the success of the confederacy, utterly betrayed the confidence reposed in him. The lust of gold lured him to one of the most treacherous acts that history has recorded. As a sworn member of the confederacy he was to maintain utmost secrecy about the plan and other allied matters. But it was he who sent secret information to Hastings about the conferderacy and its plan. thus allowing Hastings not to be taken by surprise[36]. Secondly, he sent his son Chimnaji Bapu with 40,000 horse soldiers ostensibly to attack Bengal in fulfilment of the part assigned to him, but he had not intention of carrying it out. Chimnaji who started from Nagpur in October, 1779, reached Cuttack in May 1780 when rains were to start. The delay was deliberate in order to avoid a clash with the English.[37]

Hastings lost no time in opening negotiations with Chimnaji. The Governor-General deputed David Andersen for the purpose. After much

33. Sardesai, *History of the Marathas*, Vol III, pp. 94-95.

34. Wills, *op. cit*, p. 68.

35. Sardesai, *op cit* p. 96.

36. According to Sardesai, (p. 98) Raghuji Bhonsle II and his wily minister, Diwakar Pandit betrayed the secret for which they were offered 50 lakhs of rupees. According to the *Cambridge History of India* (Vol V, p. 269) Mudhoji betrayed the secret.

37. Wills, op. cit, p. 99.

higgling, an agreement was reached on the 6th March, 1781 A.D. According to the terms of the agreement, the English Government was to pay 13 lakhs of rupees in cash to Chimnaji and help him obtain a further amount of 12 lakhs in form of loan. Chimnaji was to quit Cuttack at once with his army. A body of 2000 effective Maratha horse was to accompany Colonel Pearse's force at the expense of the British who in their turn, was to assist the Raja of Nagpur in an expedition against Garha Mandala.[38]

Thus long negotiations for realisation of *chauth* of Bengal was brought to an end. Whatever the English paid to the Raja of Nagpur was by the way of bribing him to betray the cause he was entrusted with. This piece of treachery on the part of Mudhoji and his sons will go down in history as one of the outstanding anti-national acts that History has recorded in as much as strict adherence to the treaty 1780 by Mudhoji would have brought about a change in the course of History favourable to the Indians. The seduction of the Nizam and the Raja of Nagpur by Hastings is a master stroke diplomacy on his part. By maintaning his balance and equanimity of mind in the most critical period of British rule in India, Hastings employed his diplomacy in a masterly way and steered the English clear of the menacing dangers.

During the first Maratha war, Mudhoji offered to mediate between the English and the Peshwa. Hastings encouraged these overtures from Mudhoji and deputed an envoy, Charles Chapman, to Nagpur with the hope of expediting the conclusion of peace with the Marathas. So he deputed Charles Chapman for the purpose. Chapman reached Nagpur on January 1782 but nothing of any importance was achieved by Mudhoji.

Mudhoji, however, had not the luck of achieving the distinction of mediation which fell to the lot of Mahadaji Sindhia through whose efforts the Treaty of Salbai ending the first Maratha War concluded on the 17th May 1782[39].

Hastings left India in February 1785 A.D. and was succeeded by James Macpherson who acted as Governor-General until arrival of Lord Cornwallis. Mudhoji was conscious of what a damage he had done to the solidarity of the Maratha by siding with the English at the most critical juncture. So he was naturally apprehensive that he might be taken to task by the Peshwa. Therefore he paid a visit to Poona to appease the authorities there. There he promised to honour the terms settled between Januji and the Peshwa in 1769 A.D. He was also encouraged to press his demand for *chauth* on the Government of Bengal. When Macpherson received the demand he informed Mudhoji in strong terms that he would send an army to lay waste his kingdom. Thereupon, Mudhoji, a timid fellow as he was, stopped making any further demand[40].

Cornwallis reached India in September 1786 A.D. He found that Tipu Sultan of Mysore was a constant source of trouble to the English. He wanted to get rid of the trouble as early as possible. He tried to secure the help of the Marathas and the Nizam in his campaign against Tipu. He therefore wanted to carry negotiations with the Poona Government through Mahadaji Sindia and Mudhoji. So he deputed George Forster as his envoy to Nagpur. Forster who arrived in Nagpur in January 1788 A.D made a report of his impression about Mudhoji and Nagpur Government.

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38. Wills, *Ibid*, p. 78. According to *Cambridge History of India* (Vol. V, p. 269) Mudhoji was paid 15 lacs of rupees for recalling his forces.

39. Wills, *Op. cit.* pp. 81-82; *Cambridge History of India* Vol. V, p. 271.

40. Wills, *Op. cit.* pp. 83-86.

"Forster's report had dispelled the illusion as to the wealth and strength of Nagpur under which Warren Hastings had laboured". So Cornwallis did not think it worth-while either to employ him for the intended negotiation or to conclude an alliance with him. So he recalled Forster from Nagpur[41]. The war between the English and Tipu broke out in December 1789 A.D. Conwallis wanted to form alliance with the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu. So Forster was again deputed to Nagpur in February 1790 A.D. to secure the help of Raghuji II who had taken up the administration after the death of his father Mudhoji in 1788 A.D. in favour of the English in their war with Tipu Sultan.

Raghuji agreed to help the English with 8000 cavalry on payment of their expenses. Cornwallis, however, declined to accept the offer on the grounds that terms were too high. So, nothing material came of Forster's second mission.[42]

Thus ended the first phase of political contact and diplomatic manoeuvres extending over a period of those than 25 years. The Raja of Nagpur never realised his demand of *chauth* which was very cleverly avoided by the English. After years of humiliating coaxing and impotent threatening only 13 lakhs of rupees, that too, as bribe for ceding the confederacy of 1780 A.D. His material gain was outbalanced by moral loss he sustained. From the point of view of the English they were real gainers in the deal. They not only side-tracked all demands, but managed to keep the Raja quite harmless within their clutches in the most critical period when he could have proved really dangerous. They also gathered most important details about the administrative set up, potentiality and vulnerability of the Nagpur Government through their envoys that were sent from time to time for negotiations, and also through their Agents posted in different parts of Orissa. So they were fully equipped with detailed knowledge about topography, administration, finance and military organisation of the Nagpur territory for planning their scheme of conquest of Orissa when such an opportunity presented itself. The treaty of Salbai brought an end to Anglo-Maratha War but Haider Ali continued to carry on his depredations. Thus the English had to continue their fight against Tipu who had become the Sultan of Mysore after the death of his father in 1782 A.D. At last the war with Tipu came to an end by the treaty of Mangalore in 1784. A.D.

The English power in India was steadily growing from year to year. By the year 1784 A.D. they had become the most formidable power in India. They were almost in sight of their cherished ambition of establishment of British rule in India. They had only two more hurdles to cross, the Marathas and Tipu Sultan. The combination of those two powers, they knew, would render their position extremely unsafe. They had recently had the experience of it. So they first attempted to drive a wedge between the two in order to render their combination impossible. Tipu was their first target, since his elimination from the political area will leave the British to deal effectively with only one rival, the Marathas. But after war with the Marathas and Tipu, English were too tired to make any fresh move immediately. But circumstances were favouring them. Tipu flushed with his success against the English who had grown too ambitious. He wanted to eliminate the Marathas and the Nizam first, and then to turn his attention to the English. That was of course a wild and

41. *Ibid*, pp. 104-05.

42. *Ibid*., p, 112.

suicidal design. He knew well enough that English would not long put up with the disgrace they had suffered in his hands. They would strike again with the first opportunity. So Tipu should have prepared himself for that danger by forming alliance with Indian powers. But rash and restless as Tipu was, he offended those who would have been a source of help to him in his second trial of strength with the English. In 1785 A.D. he invaded the territories of the Marathas and Nizam. Naturally the Marathas and the Nizam attacked Tipu who was driven back from the Maratha territory and was forced to make peace with the Marathas and Nizam in 1787 A.D. But this peace did not heal up the sore; the bitterness of feelings between the parites continued.[43]

But Tipu was restless as ever. His lack of political sagacity or soberness of mind led him to his ruins. He was at the time trying to form an alliance with the French against the English. So he was looked upon by the English as the enemy number one. They were just waiting for an opportunity to bring him to terms as soon as possible. So, Cornwallis, who was noted for his pacific disposition and non-interfering policy, in a letter of March 1788 A.D. addressed to Malet wrote, "I look upon rapture with Tipu as a certain and immediate consequence of war with France and in that event a vigorous co-operation of the Marathas would certainly be of utmost importance to our interests in the country".[44]

When that was the attitude of the English towards Tipu, it was certain that they would avail the first opportunity to crush him. Tipu rather played himself into their hands by providing the English with an excuse for declaring war against him,

In December 1789 A.D. Tipu attacked Travancore, the Raja of which sought English help against the aggression, as he was one of the allies of the English mentioned in the treaty of Mangalore. Cornwallis was indignant of 'the disgraceful sacrifice of the British honour'. He at once formed an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam against Tipu. The war continued for two years and proved highly disastrous for Tipu who was forced to make peace in 1792 A.D,

The Mysore war was followed by the war between the Nizam and the Marathas in 1794-95 A.D. in which the former suffered a crushing defeat and had to give up half of his possessions to the Marathas.

Now the field was set for the English to act for establishing their supremacy in India. The three great powers of India entertained bitterest feelings of hostility against one another to the benefit of the English. There was no chance of any possible union among the Indian powers, consequently the English were left free to tackle them one by one and ultimatly eliminate them without any difficulty. It was at this juncture of a political crisis in India that Lord Wellesly was appointed as the Governor-General in India in 1798 A.D. He was the right man to exploit the situation to the full extent in the best interest of his country. During his Governorship, he followed a dominating and aggressive policy clearly aimed at establishing the British supremacy in India.

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43. *Cambridge History of India.*, Vol. V, pp. 333-35.

44. *Ibid*, p. 334.

When he came to India "he saw that Great Britain could no longer play any but predominant part in India. A balance of power among the native states was impossible however conscientiously the East India Company might strive to support it"[45]. As we have discussed above circumstances, the British diplomacy and their bold bid in wars, all combined to push the English up to the height of supremacy in India. Wellesley with his imperious will, adventureus spirit, dominating attitude and aggressive outlook could not help exploiting what was going abegging.

Consistent with his will and outlook and in keeping with the political situation prevailing at the close of the 18th century Wellesley called upon the Indian Chiefs to enter into an alliance with the English by which they were to acknowledge the supremacy and domination of the Btitish power in India in lieu of protection against any aggression. The Nizam was first to accept the offer and thus bartered his independence for British protection.

Then Wellesley turned his attention to Tipu who was, at the time, carrying on correspondences with the French Governor of Mauritious for an alliance[46]. He had also sent an envoy to Versailles. These activities of Tipu naturally draw the attention of Wellesley who called upon him to enter into the subsidiary alliance with the English. But Tipu rejected the offer. So war was declared against Tipu in 1799 A.D. The fort of Srirangapatam was beseiged. Tipu was killed in action on the 4th May 1799. AD. A portion of Tipu's territory was given to Nizam, another portion was occupied by the British. The remaining portion was restored to a descendant of the old Hindu Raj family of Mysore.

Thus the second hurdle in the path of establishment of British domination in India was cleared. There only remained one more to be overcome before the English could claim to be the unrivalled power in India. So Wellesley began preparation for the same.

We may now turn our attention to the affairs of the Maratha confederacy on the eve of the fateful Second Maratha War. With the death of Peshwa Madhav Rao II the evil forces that usually make their appearance on the eve of dissolution of a kingdom or an empire came into full play all on a sudden. There was scramble for power. Even Nana Phadnavis who had so ably conducted the Maratha administration and whose clear judgment, political sagacity and foresight was acknowledged on all hands, lost his head and got into the general muddle of intrigue, machination and party faction. In fact his actions during the period, 1796-98 A.D. were quite unbecoming of him. In his zeal to preserve his authority in the Poona court against the rising domination of Daulta Rao Sindhia led him to do things that were not only harmful to him but also to the Marathas as a nation. However with his death in March 1800 A.D. an element in the forces hastening the disintegration of the Maratha empire was removed.

But there still remained very potent factors to work out the complete annihilation of the Maratha power. Bija Rao II, a foolish pleasure-loving man with no personality of a leader or ability of an administrator happened to be the Peshwa at the time. His brain could work more in the wrong than in the right way. He was counselled by Daulat Rao Sindhia, a young man with little experience either in administration or politics.

45. Roberts, *History of India* p. 244.

46. *Cambridge History of India* Vol. VI, p. 329.

He wished to control the Maratha affairs by keeping Baji Rao under control, and consequently, he became hostile to Nana Phadnavis. The hostility between Daulat Rao and Nana was the source of all trouble which gradually assumed different aspects under different circumstances. Sindhia was also not the absolute authority in his own kingdom. The wives of Mahadaji Sindhia who had been wronged by Daulat Rao had gathered force and were fighting against him for vindication of their claims. When the whole Maratha administration had almost come to stand-still due to the situation indicated above, Tukoji Holkar died in 1797 A.D. leaving behind him four sons to dispute the throne. So that there was another addition to complexity of the situation already surcharged with all evil elements of politics.

The internecine fighting went on from 1796 to 1802 A.D. when Baji Rao had to quit Poona and seek shelter with the British. The details of the events of this period have been nicely described by Sardesai in his book in the History of the Maratha (Ch. XI-XIII). A study of the same will impress anyone with the helpless position of the Marathas just before their conflict with the British.

The Marathas stood disunited and disjointed by mutual suspicion, intrigues and internecine quarrel. They had depleted their strength in men and money by fighting among themselves. There was no personality who could unite them all under wne leadership. Against these facts their prospects in their impending war with the English with well equipped and well directed forces under the leadership of Lord Wellesley could be forecast with an amount of certainty.

Such was the Maratha position on the eve of the Second Maratha war. It may be noted that Raghuji Bhonsla II and Gaikward of Baroda were not directly involved in the political muddle that prevailed in the Maratha Confederacy between 1796 to 1802 A.D. They were passive spectators of the drama. When the news of Biji Rao's surrender to the English and his conclusion of the Treaty of Basin (31st December 1802) reached the Marathas, a feeling of resentment and frustration spread throughout the Maratha country. Even at this critical juncture the Maratha Chiefs could not forget their dissensions and stand united against the British. Sindhia and Bhonsle, however, decided to resist the British rather than submittiug to the humiliating terms of the treaty of Bassin. But Holkar could not join with them owing to the ill-feeling existing between him and Sindhia. This afforded a great relief to the British who declared war against Sindhia and Bhonsle on the 7th August 1803. The war that started between the English and the two aforementioned Maratha chiefs is known as the Second Maratha War. Orissa being under the Raja of Berar, it naturally became involved in the war.

Preparation for Second Maratha War.

The outcome of the war, before it actually broke out, was a foregone conclusion. The Sindhia and Bhonsle with their limited resources, poorly equipped army, and above all, without proper organisation, could hardly be expected to make a successful stand against the British, who had a far better disciplined and equipped army and who had made very thorough preparation for the war much before it started. We may now turn our attention to Orissa to see how it was conquered by the English in course of the Second Maratha War.

The English, despite their superior military force, financial resources and local help, did not underestimate the strength of the two united Maratha

Chiefs. So they made preparations for the war with thier characteristic thoroughness. They adopted the following measures to weaken the strength of the enemy.

(a) Enticing away Maratha soldiers to their side to weaken the military strength of the Marathas.

(b) Preaching about the Maratha misrule and securing the aid of the Maratha allies and subjects by making promise of protection under British arms and by threats of consequence in case of Maratha reverses.

(c) Securing aid of the Maratha officials by promise of alluring rewards.

Governor General while informing the Court of Director of the instructions issued to the Commander-in-Chief wrote, "The Commander-in-Chief was desired to promulgate a proclamation in his name, promising His Excellency's protection in person and property to the individuals who might furnish, on reasonable conditions, grain, cattle, etc. for the British army, giving assurance that no one would be molested unless taken in arms, and opposing the operations of the British army, by refusing it the necessary subsistence."[47]

He further instructed the Commander-in-Chief to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants of the countries through which the army passed. Continuing he added, "If there would be found some tributary Chiefs and principal officers of Scindiah who might desire to renounce their promised obedience to that Chief and might wish to throw themselves upon the immediate protection of the English Government, the advantage might without injustice, be taken of the discontents and want of attachment of the subjects and officers belonging to that army." The Commander-in-Chief was authorised to give positive assurance of Hon'ble Company's sincere protection to those 'who might break their oath of allegiance towards Scindiah', to take exact statements of revenues, with the names of those who possess them and to induce "the European officers and regular sepoys to quit the service of the Maratha chiefs and take advantage of the generous offer of the British Government".[48]

The above will doubtless show how elaborately the British prepared for the war and how their characteristic diplomacy was harnessed to their military efforts for the attainment of their objective by arranging for subversive activities inside the enemy's territory and military actions from outside. The fifth-columnists inside the Maratha territories did help the British in winning the war with comparative ease.

The above instructions of the Governor General were strictly followed by the Commander-in-Chief with encouraging results. The Governor General reporting on the steps taken for successful conduct of the hostilities to the Secret Committee says, "Your honourable Committee will doubtless know how to appreciate the salutary consequences resulting to the public interest from the measures adopted by the Governor General for purpose of inducing the European officers and regular sepoys to quit the service of the Maratha Chiefs and take advantage of the generous offer of the British Government. The greater part of the European officers in the service of Dowut Row Scindiah immediately left that Chief's army and were placed with exception

47. *History of the Transaction of the British Government in India* (1805), pp, 127-28.
48 *Ibid*, p. 128.

of a small number under the vigilant care of the troops in their respective cantonments"[49]

Similarly the sepoys in Sindhia's army, who formerly served under the British but were disbanded after conclusion of peace with France, were enticed away and employed under the Company.

Next we should see how far the British succeeded in their diplomatic endeavours to prevent a whole-hearted co-operation among the members of the Maratha confederacy and securing the allegiance of the feudatories and allies of Bhonsla and Sindhia to the British authority.

With regard to the first point, Major General Wellesely received instructions to endeavour "to soften the Peshwah's resentment against Holkar and Amrut Row, and to obtain from his highness some concessions in favour of those Chiefs, so as to induce them to submit to the authority of Peshwah."[50] That they succeeded in preventing the Maratha Chiefs from uniting together to form a solid block is evident from the attitude of Holkar already referred to. Negotiations were at once started with other Indian princes, like Bundelkhand Rajputs, Shah Alam, Raja of Bharatpur, Rajput Princes of Jayanagar, Jodhpur, and Gohad etc. and their allegiance to the British authority was secured.

Thus, the British had prepared the ground with their characteristic thoroughness and elaboration to ensure success in the war-to-come. They had created a corps of Fifth-Columnists inside Maratha territories, weakened the Maratha military strength by enticing away large number of their soldiers, prevented co-opration of all the members of the Maratha confederacy, and left these two Maratha Chiefs, Sindhia and Bhonsla, without any powerful allies. The British had, thus half won the war before it actually broke out. As against those, the Maratha Chiefs practically did nothing to counteract the diplomatic operations directed against them. They could not even set their own house in order, or secure the allegiance of their own kith and kin. So it is no wonder that they could hardly make a successful stand against the British.

Preparations for conquest of Orissa:—

Now. we should turn our attention to Orissa which, being a part of the dominion of Bhonsla, was necessarily involved in the Second Maratha War.

The Command of the principal division of troops intended for Orissa expedition was entrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, commanding Northern Division of the army of Fort St. George. He was ordered "to collect a force of 1500 natives at Ganjam and to augment it as much as the tranquility of Northern Sarcars would permit. A corps composed of two Companies of His Majesty's 22nd Regiment of foot and 600 men from the 20th Bengal Regiment with artillery, was sent by sea from Bengal to Ganjam, to reinforce Colonel Cambell". Captain Blunt, an experienced officer, who had local knowledge about Orissa, accompanied the detachment. The united forces under Campbell consisted of 565 Europeans and 2200 sepoys and a party of native cavalry consisting of 50 men[51].

49 *Ibid*, p. 158.

50 *Ibid*, p. 87.

51. *Ibid*, pp. 218-19.

Lt. Col. Campbell was instructed to, (i) to conciliate the inhabitants, (ii) to grant protection to those inhabitants who had not taken up arms against the British and to the pilgrims to Jagannath, (iii) use all precautions for maintaining the respect due to the pagodas, (iv) to grant protection to the Brahmins, and (v) not to capture the property of pagoda, Brahmin or offices of the religious institutions.

Governor General further instructed him to communicate with the Zamindars of Cuttack and adjacent territories 'some of whom had made themselves independent of the Marathas and only obeyed it partially' Colonel Campbell was ordered 'to require the submission to the British Government of the revolted Zamindars, and to treat with the independent or tributary Chiefs who might have it in their power to clog his operations by flattering their interests without requiring their absolute submission to the British authority. Col. Campbell was also authorised to open negotiation with the administration of Cuttack with a view to effect peaceable transfer of the province to the British authority, on condition that they should receive a permanent pension or a sum of money from the British Government.'[52]

'The Governor General consequently addressed letters to two individuals who exercised the first authority at Cuttack, and ordered Lieutenant Colonel Campbell and Mr. Melville to forward these letters to their addresses, and to open a negotiation with persons to whom they were addressed; they were authorised to offer to each of the princinal Mahrata officers a sum of money, nevertheless, not exceeding two lacs of rupees. Similar negotiations were also to be set on foot with all those whose situation and influence held out the means of facilitating the peaceful occupation of the Province of Cuttack by the British troops. Duplicate and triplicate were transmitted of letters destined for administrators of Cuttack, to the officers commanding the expedition against Balasore, and the troops which advanced from the side of Jallasore, and to transmit the answer to the officer commanding the division on its march coming from Ganjam.'[53]

This clearly shows that attempts were made to win over the Maratha administrators by offer of bribe. The principal Maratha officers to whom letters were written were probably Benuji Pandit, Naib of Cuttack, Moro Pandit, Faujdar of Balasore, Diwan Haribansa Ray and Bakshi Balaji Kuanr[54]. It is interesting to note that in consideration of "the extent and activity of the armaments and military operations directed against Cuttack, the little hope remaining to the officers of the Berar Government of a fortunate resistance to the British arms and the character of these officers and the Maratha Government" the Governor General thought it proper to authorise Lt. Col. Campbell and Mr. Melville to open up negotiation with the officers of the Maratha Government of Cuttack, who, the Governor General confidently expected, would take up the bait in view of helplessness of the situation and also under the influence of the demoralised condition, then prevailing in Orissa administration[55].

The above remarks of the Governor General throw some light on the conditions prevailing in Orissa on the eve of British conquests. The British

52. *Ibid*, p. 222.
53. *Ibid*, pp. 222-23.
54. *JKHRS*, Vol. I, p. 379.
55. *History of the transactions of the British Government in India*, p. 222.

authorities were quite aware of the facts that the Maratha organisation in Orissa was but too weak to offer successful resistance to the British forces; morale of the officer of the Maratha Government was not of such high order as to place the interests of the Government above their selfish interests. So they took full advantage of the situation.

Thus, while attempts were made to win over the officers of the Maratha Government in Orissa, steps were taken to impair the strength and efficiency of Maratha forees in Orissa 'With a view of distressing the enemy and at the same time obtaining services of a body of men who may be employed with advantage with the protection of the country against the marauders and for other purposes.'[56] Captain Morgan was authorised to raise a batallion from among the Afgan and Mughal troops serving in the Maratha army in Orissa.

While taking all possible steps for ensuring easy victory In the Orissan campaign the British anthorities were not unmindful of the administrative arrangements to be made along with conquest. So Mr. Melville was appointed as Civil Commissioner. His first duty was the progressive organisation of the Revenues of Cuttack. He was also ordered 'to organise the conquered countries in concert with the persons, he might find actually charged with the administration of the country." He was also directed to make arrangements for introduction of "the system of British laws and regulations into Cuttack," to apprise the inhabitants that the British Government intended to admit them to all the advantages of its laws and to show the different benefits which would accrue to them by the introduction of so just and mild a system of Government." He was also instructed to "stop at a moderate taxation, so as to attach the parties to the British Government." He was also to 'convince the Rajas and Chiefs of the stability of new arrangements ." Mr. Melville was further asked to procure all information regarding the temple at Jaguernaut[57].

The facts stated above show beyond doubt that before the war actually broke out the British were sure of the acquisition of Orissa; consequently they had made elaborate arrangements for conquest, and side by side, the organisation of its administration. In view of these, the easy victory of the British in Orissa would not appear surprising.

Conquest of Orissa :—

In consequence of serious illness of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Governor General sent Lt. Colonel Harcourt, his Military Secretary, to Ganjam to take the command. Lt. Col. Harcourt took over command of the troops at Ganjam on 11th March, 1803:

Besides the troops assembled at Ganjam, another detachment of five hundred Bengal Native Volunteers with some additional battering guns was sent to Ganjam under Captain Dick to reinforce the force there. Another detachment of five hundered Native Volunteers with a proportion of artillery, four field pieces, and a proportion of stores was sent under Captain Morgan on 13th September 1803, to occupy Balasore. Another detachment consisting of 770 sepoys and 84 men of Governor General's body-guard with two galloper guns was formed at Jalesore under Lt. Colonel Ferguson for purpose of

56. *JKHRS*, Vol I, p. 379.
57. *History of the transaction of the British Government of India* (*HTBGI*) p. 221.

advancing into the Province of Cuttack and forming a junction with the detachment at Balasore, when the state of the intermediate country and the progress of the division under Lt. Col. Harcourt should favour that movement.[58]

The Officer Commanding the post at Midnapore was ordered 'to reinforce the station on the frontiers of Jalasore with three companies of sepoys' and 'to send a whole battallion of sepoys and artillery to Jalasore.'[59] Captain P. Grant, an Officer of the Bengal Establishment was ordered to accompany Capt. Morgan 'to assit him by his local information in the province of Cuttack, and particularly in the city and environs of Balasore.'[60]

Thus arrangements for attack from three sides were completed. The main army was to start from Ganjam under Lt. Col. Harcourt, while Lt. Col. Fergusson was to proceed from Jalesore towards Cuttack. Captain Morgan was to proceed to Balasore by sea and occupy the town and the army under his command was to form a junction with that proceeding from Jalesore under Lt. Col. Fergusson. After Fergussion's march to Cuttack, Captain Morgan was to stay back at Balasore to consolidate the position and safeguard the passage of the army under Fergusson from any attack from behind. Col. Fenwick, in charge of the troops at Midnapore, was ordered 'to occupy the Maratha Districts north-east of the river Sooburnreeka and the Maratha territory intermixed with the British possessions in the province of Midnapore.'[61] So all eventualities were taken into serious considerations of the authorities before the expeditions actually started and all possible steps were taken for safe and successful operations. The total number of troops assembled for invasion of the province of Cuttack therefore amounted to 4916 men, as per list below.[62] Besides, 1300 sepoys were stationed at Midnapore as a reserve.

European infantry—	573
Native Infantry—	2408
Native Cavalry—	60
	3041
With Capt. Dick	500
With Capt. Morgan	521
With Lt. Col. Fergusson	
Sepoy	770
Cavalry	84
	4916

Troops under Col. Campbell started from Ganjam on the 8th September, 1803 A.D. Lt. Col. Harcourt took over the charge on the 11th September. Manikpatna was occupied without any resistance. From there Harcourt sent a message to the priests of the Jagannath temple offering them British protec-

58. *Notes revalative to the late transactions in the Maratha Country, (NTME), pp.* 78-79.
59. *H. T. B. G. I.* p. 227.
60. *Ibid*, p. 226.
61. *Ibid*, 228-29.
62. *N.T.M.E.* p. 80.

tion. On the 16th September he received a favourable reply and immediately proceeded to Puri which was occupied on the 18th September without any resistance. On the 24th September the British troops proceeded towards Cuttack which they reached on the 10th October. On the way "the advanced troops of Col. Harcourt's division were frequently engaged with parties of the enemy's troops, who were always repulsed with loss."[63]

According to Harcourt's report to the Governor General of the date 15th October, 1803 a 12 pounder battery together with two howitzers and two 6 pounders was set up at a distance of 500 yds. from the outer gate of the fort on the 13th September. Bombardment was started on the morning of the 14th September. By 11 O'clock the southern part of the fort was gone and enemy's guns silenced. Thereupon Lt. Col. Clayton was ordered to advance with one 6-pounder, a party of artillery-men and 200 Europeans. The party had to pass over a narrow bridge and were subjected to heavy fire. At last the gate was forced open and the party had to enter singly in the face of considerable resistance. They also succeeded in forcing the way through the other two gates, thus, the fort was captured.

There is a brief description of the fort of Barabati in the report. According to it. 'The fort of Barabati is of considerable strength, and, with the exception only of the bridge over which our party passed, is inaccessible. as it is surrounded by a ditch from 35 to 135 feet broad, and twenty feet depth of water in it.'[64]

During the operation 2 European and 3 Indian soldiers were killed, and 16 Europeans and 13 Indian soldiers were wounded. Loss of the Maratha soldiers inside the fort was considerable, many were also drowned in the ditch while attempting to escape.

The detachment under Capt. Morgan landed at Balasore on the 21st September. The details of the operation at Balasore are given in the letter of Capt. Morgan to Capt. Armstrong, the Military Secretary to the Governor General of the date 22nd September, 1803[65]. The troops, arms and ammunitions under the command of Capt. Morgan were transported in 7 vessels, *Alexander, Anne, George, Fairlie, Lizard* and *Scourge*, the gun-boat. Besides, there were two long boats. The bar near the mouth of the Budhabalang river prevented them from sailing up the river. On the 18th September, 1803, attempts were made to explore the bar and to secure the assistance of some native pilots, but to no effect. On the 20th September, the vessels Scourge, George, Charles and Fairlie crossed the bar, entered the river and anchored opposite Balaramghar[66] where there was a post of the Marathas. The Maratha soldiers at Balaramghari post, fled towards Balasore instead of offering resistance to the enemy.

The inhabitants of the villages nearby helped the British. The Captain put on board each a native pilot to conduct them up the river. Very little progress was made owing to heavy rains. Next morning, the 21st September, 1803, the vessels started sailing up the river, but the progress was very slow. Capt. Morgan, with full concurrance of Capt. Peter Grant, decided to leave the vessels and proceed up the river with two 6-pounders and as many men as

63. *Ibid*, pp. 81-82.
64. *Ibid, Appendix*, pp. 96-98.
65. *Ibid*, Appendix, pp, 133 ff.
66. A small village near the mouth of the Budhabalang.

the boats could hold. This decision was taken on account of the rumours that Maratha reinforcement was being sent to Balasore.

After two hours' exertion, Capt. Morgan with 300 soldiers reached a place about 4 miles from Balasore. Then the party proceeded towards the town. At the entrance of the town they found Maratha Cavalry and infantry waiting to welcome them. On their approach, the Maratha began firing on them, but a flanking party detached by Capt. Morgan ousted the Marathas from their first position. But they continued to fire from house-tops, entrance of lanes and from behind the walls and heights. Despite the resistance, they moved on until they reached the Factory House. During the night of 21st September the Marathas evacuated the Fort of Balasore which was taken possession of in the morning next day.

As already noted before, Moro (Morar) Pandit, the Maratha Foujdar of Balasore was actually written to by Capt. Morgan, but though he wished to help the English, he could not. He was put in confinement by Nana, the Commander of the Maratha soldiers in Balasore.

On the 30th Capt. Morgan sent Lt. Slye to attack the Marathas in Soro which was taken possession of on the 3rd October without any resistance. Col. Fergusson's army reached Balasore, on the 4th October and then proceeded towards Cuttack. He met with no opposition.

After capture of Barbati the Maratha troops retreated precipitately towards their country. Col. Harcourt sent some troops under Major Forboes of Madras establishment to Badamul Pass through which passed the road from Orissa to Nagpur. Major Forboes reached Badmul on the 2nd November 1803. But he could not intercept the Marathas who escaped across the mountains before the arrival of the datachment under Major Forboes[67].

Thus Orissa was conquered by the English without much resistance by the enmy. In fact, the Maratha made only a show of resistance, no where it was serious enough to be considered as a real fight. The thorough preparation of the English to conquer Orissa smoothly bore the desired fruit. In the History of Orissa the event will go down as almost a Bloodless Revolution when a change of Government was effected with very little blood-shed. Now we may turn our attention to the administrative changes brought about by the English in Orissa after the Conquest.

After the conquest of Orissa the English wanted to reorganise the administration according their own system. They decided to do away with the prevailing system of administration all at once. So, by the Regulation XIV of 1805 the Bengal system of administration was introduced into Orissa. Before we discuss the effects of the introduction Bengal system administration of justice and police about which this volume is concerned, it is proper to discuss, in short, the system the people of Orissa had been accustomed to under the Mughals and the Marathas during a period of more than three and half a century in order that the effects of the new changes on the people Orissa may be properly appreciated.

Administration of Justice under the Mughals and the Marathas

Under the Mughal or Marathas rule the village *Panchayats* constituated the lowest but most important institution for dispensation of justice. Petty cases, whether civil, criminal, religious or social, were referred to the Panchayat, and its decision was generally accepted. The next higher judicial authority was *Zamindar* or *Jagiridar*. He used to decide all cases within his area. Fine was the most frequent punishment in criminal cases, and it was appropriated by the Zamindar as his prerequisite. In civil cases when any party recovered some property on the decision of the court, he had to pay *chauth* or one fourth of the value of the property recovered. But in heinous cases, like murder, arson etc. the Zamindar acted as a police officer. It was his duty, in such cases, to apprehend the culprits and make them over to the appropriate authority for their trial in the higher courts.

Subahdar was highest judicial authority in criminal cases, while *Diwan* was the highest judicial officer in the civil side. Authorities next to them were the deputies of the *Subahdar* or *Nazim* and the *Diwan*. They presided over *Faujdari* and *Diwani Adalat* respectively. The third judicial authority was *Qazi*. He mainly dicided cases relating to inheritance succession and other cases to which Quaranic laws were applicable. In cases where principles of Hindu religion were involved like, forfeiture of caste, settlement of disputes involving religious matters or in cases where Hindu laws were to be applied the Judge requisitioned the services of a learned Brahimin to expound the Hindu code. *Faujdars* and *Cotwals* also some times excercised judicial powers in criminal cases in their jurisdiction.[67]

In short, the administration of justice in the Mughal period was not very scientifically organised. There was overlapping of jurisdiction, and administration of justice, in most cases, it meant arbitrary decision of the judicial officers. Of course, parties could make appeal against any decision of a court to the next higher authority: but such cases were few. According to Sir J. N. Sarkar, "the main defect of the department of law and justice was that there was no system, nor organisation of law courts in a regular gradation from the highest to the lowest nor any proper distribution of courts in proportion to the area to be served by them."[68]

One advantage of the Mughal system was the quick disposal of cases. Parties had not to hang in suspense for months or years, as they do at present. The procedure was simple. The parties brought their witnesses on a fixed day. After hearing the Judge gave his decision. So cases did not involve much time, money or continued suspense.

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67. Majumdar, *Justice and Police in Bengal*, pp. 31-39.

68. Sarkar, *Mughal Adminstration*, p. 100.

The system indicated above was prevailing in Orissa up to the establishment of Marathas rule in 1751 A.D. Under Marathas the same system continued with very slight changes. The village *panchayats* and the *Zamindars* continued to be the main source for dispensation of justice. In place of *Nazim* of the Mughal period *Amil* became the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Justice under the Marathas. But the Amil had no power of capital punishment. He had to forward such cases to the Raja with his report of investigation. Under the indigenous system in the times of the Mughals or Marathas Judiciary did not constitute, properly speaking, a completely independent organisation, specially in the areas away from the headquarters of the central authority. The procedure of dispensation of justice was quick and simple, except in cases referred, to the Raja. The plaintiff and the defendant with their witnesses had to give a bond that if they were found to dispose falsely they would be liable to punishment. Then the hearing took place and judge gave his decision. There were small courts in different parts of the country. The executive officers adjudicated petty cases in those courts.[69] Dispensation of Justice was regarded as a subsidiary part of the functions of the executive authorities, like the *Nazim*, *Diwan*, *Faujdars*, *Kotwals* or *Zamindars*, their main duties being collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order. In the Mughal period, *Qazi's* court was the only real and regular court. But it was not a regular court of justice in the strict sense of the terms, it was like an ecclisiastical court of the English of the medieval period.

Evolution of English System of Administration of Justice. (1772-1801)

Such was the system to which people of Orissa had been accustomed prior to the introduction of English system of judicial administration in 1805 A.D. The English with their occupation of Bengal in 1760 had been trying to give an organised shape to the indigenous Judicial system in Bengal. Hastings made the first attempt to organise the old system by establishing a *Diwani Adalat* for trial of civil cases and a *Faujdari Adalat* for trial of criminal cases in each District in 1772 A.D. He also set up two courts of appeal, *Sadar Diwani Adalat* and *Sadar Nizamat Adalat* at the headquarter. The Diwani Adalats were presided over by covenanted servants of the Company (1780 A.D.)

Lord Cornwallis abolished the system and the Revenue Collectors were authorised to try civil cases in the *Diwani Adalat*. The Collector was vested with powers of a magistrate, thus he could also try criminal cases (1787 A.D.)

After six years of trial Cornwallis found that the system he had inaugurated in 1787 A.D. was not suitable, that is, Collector could not function efficiently as a Judge. So he introduced a new system in 1793 A.D. Under this system the Revenue Courts in the Districts were abolished; in their places Civil Courts were established. They were placed in charge of European Judges with powers of Magistrate and also of Civil Judge. He was entrusted with control of police in his jurisdiction. The officer was designated as Judge-Magistrate. The appeal from the District courts lay to the provincial Courts of Circuit, each consisting of three jndges. The Registrar of the District Courts could decide cases involving property of the value not exceeding Rs. 200/-. The Native Commissioners consisting of *Ameens* and *Moonsiffs* could try cases for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50/-.

69. Wills, *Op. cit.*, pp. 206-207.

By regulations of 1796 the Judges of the Provincial Courts were authorised to try cases when they went out on circuit. The number of Judges in the Prvincial courts was increased from three to five. The changes effected by Lord Cornwallis in the judicial administration did not produce the desired effect. Firstly the native people were not accustomed to the system, so there was much anomaly; secondly one Judge could hardly cope with the volume of work. So number of pending cases began to rise. To counteract this difficulty Collectors were authorised to try certain types of cases pertaining to revenue by Regulation II of 1802 A.D. Magistrate's power for trial of criminal cases was enhanced and he was authorised to delegate his power to his Assistant.

This is the system which prevailed in Bengal on the eve of the establishment of English rule in Orissa. So that system was introduced into Orissa in 1805 A.D.

Police Organisation Under the Mughals and Marathas

Under the Mughals a province was divided into *Faujdari Districts*, each under a *Faujdar* who was the supreme police authority in the area, and was next in rana to the Nizam in the organisation of police. In the towns or cities in a *Faujdari District Kotwal* was the assistant of the *Faujdar* for police duties in those areas. In each *Faujdari District* there were a number of *Zamindars* who were police authorities in their jurisdictions and in that sense, they were also assistants of the *Faujdar*. According to the *sanads* they received for their *Zamindaris* they were held responsible for the security of life and property and maintenance of law and order in their areas. In case they failed to apprehend robbers and recover the stolen property they were required to compensate the sufferer for the loss. Besides, they were to assist the *Faujdar* for apprhension of Robbers or other bad—characters. Hence *Zaminaars* maintained a regular establishment of police for maintenance of law and order in their area, apprehension of bad-characters, to check aggressors, to collect revenue and to assist the *Faujdar* when required.

The law and order in the areas in a *Faujdari District* which were not included in the Zamindaries were directly under the *Faujdar*. This area was divided into Thanas, each under a petty police officer called *Thanadar*. Thus the *Thanadar* and Zamindars under the *Faujadar* maintained law and order in the district. It may be noted that contingents of armed people who served the *Faujadar* or *Zamindar* were not purely of the type of police we find today. They were quasi-military forces meant for civil and military purposes. So, under the Mughals there was no such separate organisation as police, the forces at the diposal of the *Faujudar* and *Zamindars* performed different duties, like maintaining law and order, apprehension of bad-characters, meeting aggression of any outside force or rendering help in realisation of revenue.

The village watchman, or *Chaukidar*, as he was called afterwards, was originally appointed by the villagers and maintained by them. After the Muslim conquest the village watchmen became attached to *Zamindars*' establishment.

There was practically little change in police system under the Marathas. In place *Nazim* the *Subahdar* became the highest executive authority for both civil and military affairs. The *Amils* or Collectors of revenue were the police Superintendents and Magistrates in their areas. The *Zamindars* continued to be the executive authorities in their respective jurisdictions.

In different parts of the city there were small courts called *Chouris* which were also used as police stations. Nim-Chouri of Cuttack was probably the site of police station and city-court under the Marathas.

During the last stage of the Mughal administration the Police system in Bengal completely broke down. So murders robbery and all other sorts of crimes were committed openly, not by individuals but by large gangs on a professonal basis. With the weackening of the powers of the *Faujdar* in consequence of distintegration that had set in at the Centre, the *Zamindars*, who were, to a great extent, made responsible for law and order in their areas and to help the *Faujdar* became indifferent to their responsibilities. Some of them even purchased their safety by collusion with criminals. The following remarks of the Committee of Circuit (1772) will reveal the state of law and order in Bengal Sirkar and Orissa at the time when English rule was set up in Bengal. "The dacoits of Bengal are not like the robbers in England, individuals driven to such desperate courses by sudden want; they are robbers by profession, even by birth."[70]

Under the English

When the English took up police administration of Bengal, their first step in the direction was resumption of all *Chakran* lands assigned to the police servants under the old system, thus disbanding the old police force. They appointed regular police in their places on regular monthly pay basis. The Zamindars were divested of all executive powers. This step was taken on the suspicion that the *Faujdars* and *Zamindars* were in collusion with notorious gangs. Thus the services of the forces at the disposal of the *Faujdars* and *Zamindars* were lost to the police. Under the new system *Daroghas* were appointed in place of old *Thanadars*[71].

But the result of this innovation was not at all satisfactory. Things did not improve as the authorities expected. The Darogas had only fifteen to twenty armed men to maintain law and order in an area of about four hundred square miles assigned to each of them. Naturally they were found incompetent for the work they had been appointed. By another regulation the village-watchmen and such of the Zamindary servants as had not been disbanded were required to co-operate with the *Daroghas*. But without any step for enforcing the regulation, the order was of little practical value.

In the circumstances Warren Hastings thought it advisable to re-introduce the old system of *Faujdars* and *Thanadars*. According to this system of 1774, Bengal was divided into some *Faujdari* districts, each under a *Faujdar* who had under him some *Thanadars* to assist him in the maintenance of law and order.

But the system was not found to work satisfactorily. So it was abolished in 1781 A.D. Under Lord Cornwallis a new system of police was established in 1793 A.D. Under Section II of the Regulation XII of that year, 'the Police of the country was declared to be under the exclusive charge of the officers who might be appointed to the Superintendence of it on the part of the Government.' The land-holders and farmers of land who were formerly required to keep establishments of Police were asked to discharge them. The whole country was divided

70. Firminger, *Fifth Report*, Introduction, p. XLIX

71. *Ibid*, pp. 129-30

into districts of about twenty miles square and each was placed under a *Darogha* with a body of armed men. The village watch-men were placed under the *Daragha*[72].

But there was no improvement in the state of peace and tranquillity of the province. So again authorities had to fall back on the old system, By regulation XII of 1807 the *Zamindars, Tahsildars* or any other principal inhabitant who might be deemed qualified for the trust were granted authority to act as *aumeens* or Commissioners of Police. The authority of *aumeens* were concurrent with the police *daroghas* for suppression of crime and apprehension of public offenders.[73] But this measure failed to improve the conditions. So a new Regulation had to be passed. This was the Regulation XX. of 1808 according to which Police Superintendents were appointed for the divisions of Calcutta, Daeca, Murishidabad, and he was entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Police system. This stystem was subsequently abolished by Regulation I of 1829 under which Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were entrusted with duties of the Superintendents.

This is, in short, the history of the Police administration in Bengal under the English up to the year 1829. By Regulation IV of 1804 the criminal laws and rules in force in Bengal were extended to Orissa excluding the Tributary estates. The Judge-Magistrate was the Superintendent of Police. By Regulation XIII of 1805 the Zamindars who had not been divested of their pollcc powers were allowed to discharge the police functions within the limits of their jurisdictions.

In the year 1806, 16 thanas were established at Basta, Balasore, Soro, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Arakpur, Asureswar, Moto, Cuttack, Pipili, Puri, Gop Tirun, Hariharpur, Paharajpur, Balasore. Another at Banapur were subsequently added.

The control of police was vested in the Magistrate who was in his turn, under the Nizamat Adalat. As it was not possible for the Magistrate to control the police all over the province, the *Daroghas* became uncontrollable and encroached on the jurisdiction of the Zamindars who were practically reduced to nonentity. Consequently crimes increased[74].

By regulation VII of 1810 the police in Orissa came under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Calcutta. The Magistrate, of course, was their local controller. Thus, a system of dual Government prevailed in the police administration, tbe police were under the control of Nizamat Adalat in one hand and under the Police Superintendent on the other.

Special arrangements of police were made for the towns of the Balasore, Cuttack and Puri. By Regulation XII of 1813 and III of 1814 relating to Subsidiary Police establishment. *Chaukidari* tax was levied on the citizens of Cuttack. The people of Cuttack protested against the imposition and as a mark of protest all shops were closed in the main bazar. This was probably the first instance of Hartal in Orissa and second in India. There was regular agitation against imposition of the tax by the people assembled in large groups on the banks of the Mahanadi to confer among them. The Magistrate declared the assembly unlawful and tried to disperse them by use of police force, but he failed.

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72. Dutta, *Selection from the unpublished correspondences of the Judge-Magistrate and the Judge of Patna, Introduction pp 41-42.*

73. *Ibid*, p. 42.

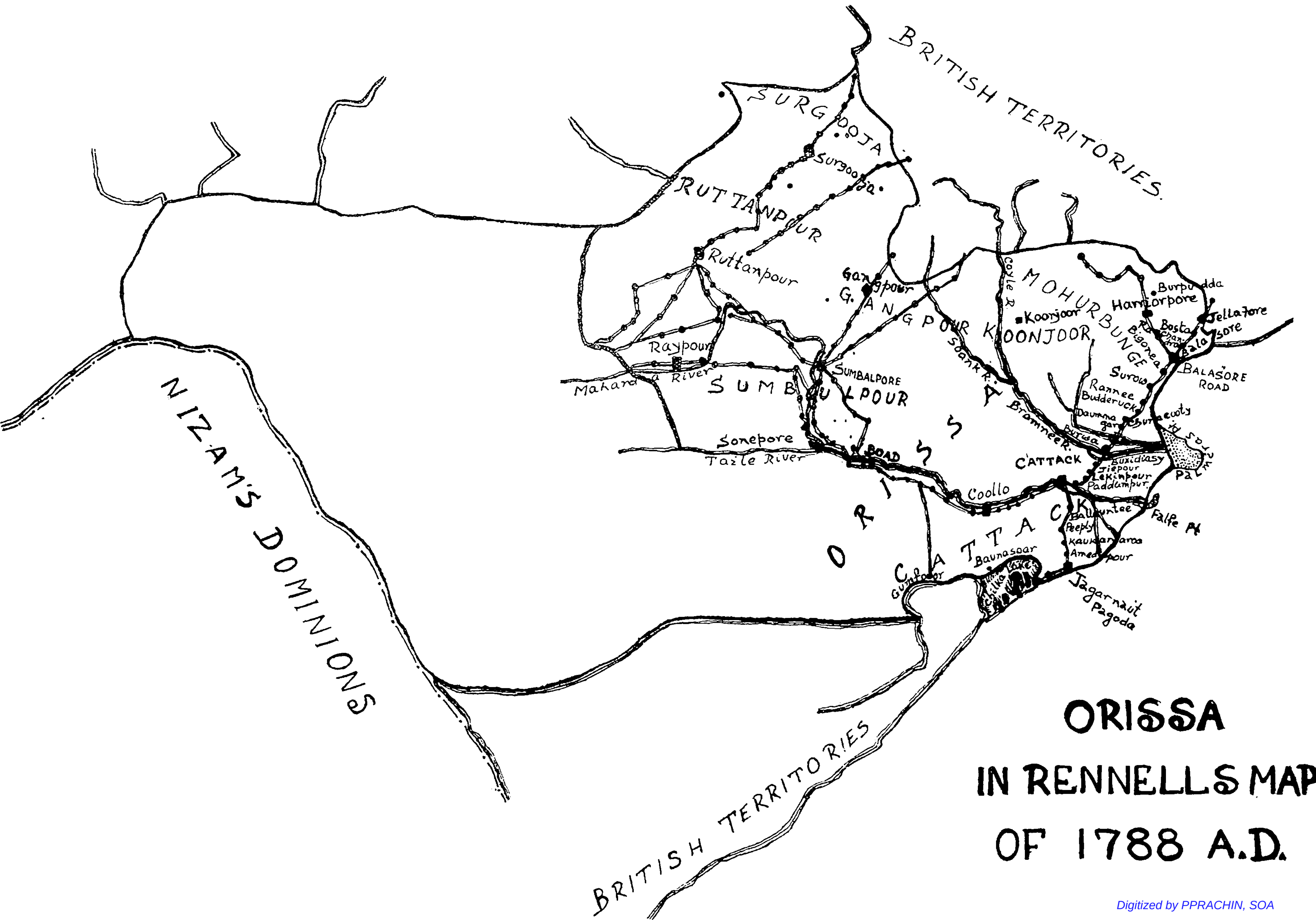
74. Toynbee, *A sketch of the History of Orissa*, p. 72.

So the military force had to be requisitioned for dispersing the crowd. Ultimately the people of Cuttack had to give in and the tax was imposed. Cuttack town was divided into six *Mahalas* and 55 *Chaukidars* in all were appointed[75]. But it was ultimately found that Chaukidars were more a nuisance than benefit and so the tax was abolished in 1818 on the recommendation of the District Magistrate. In 1817 five police out-posts were established at Kaflabazar, Telengabazar, Khatbinsahi, Kadamrasul and Baxibazar.

The above discussion about Anglo-Maratha relations from 1760 to 1803 A. D., the English conquest of Orissa and evolution of English system of police and justice will provide the readers with suitable back ground for study of the records dealt with in the present volume and the appreciation of their historical importance. The Volume throws light on many aspects of Orissa's History like, system of judicial administration, police organisation, relation between the police and the military, jails, condition of Cuttack town, Feudatory states of Orissa etc., in the first two decades of the 19th century in the early stage of English rule. They will be found interesting, it is hoped, to the scholars and administrators as well.

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75. Ms. Vobume 34 (O.S.A.)pp. 104-121 and 149-56.



ORISSA

IN RENNELLS MAP

OF 1788 A.D.

Vol. No. 522 (O.S.A.).

Judicial Department, containing letters issued by the Magistrate* of the Zilla Jagannath.

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1805	
1. *April 1.* Fortescue, Secretary to the Commissioner, Cuttack.	**Dolgovinda, regarding drawing up of proceedings against,** Says that if the Board desire that charges against Dolgivinda have first to be substantiated before any action is taken against him, then regular proceedings will be held after summoning him to the Court. The copies of the proceeding will be submitted to the Board for information and decision (p. 1).
2. *April 13.* Col. George Harcourt, Commanding the troops in the Province of Cuttack.	**Musammat Aboolee, execution of,** Requests to order a guard of fifty sepoys to be at the Police Thana of the town on the morning of the 15th April for purpose of attending to the execution of Mussammat Aboolee in order to prevent disturbances (p. 3).
3. *April 13.* Lieutenant Thomas Reckett, Prize-agent for the detachment serving at Khurda.	**Raja of *Khurda* sale proceeds of the *tatoo* of,** Forwards Rs. 146.4 being the amount of sale of *tattoos* etc. taken from the late Khurda Raja's followers (p. 3).
4. *April 15.* T. Fortescue, Secretary to the Commissioners, Cuttack.	**Police-station, re. removal of the Thana at Puri.** Informs that he has issued orders for removal of the Police Thana of Puri to Harekrishnapur in compliance with Board's order and enquires if jurisdiction of the Thanadar will extend to Pooree town; if so, the line of conduct to be adopted by the *Darogha* in respect of the servants of the temple guilty of any breach of peace or any other misconduct (p. 5).
5. *April 16.* T. Fortescue.	**Cattle, re. sale-proceeds of the cattle plundered.** Says that of the one hundred and forty heads of cattle plundered from the neighbourhood of Pipily sent to him from Khoorda, only 12 have been claimed and several of them died. The remaining were sold for one hundred sicca rupees which has been deposited in the Collector's treasury (p. 5).

* C. Grome was the Magistrate of Puri in 1805

Addressee | *Subject-matter*

1805

6. *April 23.*

T. Fortescue.

Harekrishnapur, re. cost of construction of a thana at,

Says that a sum of Rs. 200/- is required for building the Thana at Harekrishnapur (p. 9).

7. *April 23.*

T. Fortescue.

Cuttack, an estimate for establishment of a market at,

Says that he proposes to establish a *Ganj* at Khannagar on the bank of Kathjuri river with two hundred houses costing Rs- 4,400/- at the rate of Rs. 22/- for each house States that he had consulted the respectable merchants about the location of the *Ganj*. Proposes to exempt the shop-keepers from payment of the money in the first year after which the amount advanced by the Government will be recovered in one or three years according to the state of the *Ganj*; afterwards the annual assessment will be carried over to the account of the Government (p- 9-10).

8. *May 3.*

T. Fortescue.

Police-Stations, proposal for establishment of,

Encloses a list of thanas to be permanently established in the *Mughalbundi* area.

Enclosure.

List of proposed thanas in the Southern Division of Cuttack or *Zila* Jagannath with their boundaries (pp. 11-12).

9. *May 7.*

T. Fortescue.

Police-Stations, establishments of,

Forwards a list of establishment required for each of the proposed thanas (pp. 12-14).

10. *May 13.*

T. Fortescue.

Cuttack, cost of construction of a market of,

Says that in view of Board's opinion on the scheme of *Ganj* submitted by him as too extensive an amount of about Rs. 1,500-2,000, at least, will be required for erecting sheds for the *beparis*, cutting drain and clearing the spot (p. 14).

11. *May 17.*

Major Fletcher, Commanding at Khurda.

Barqandazes, re. their discharge,

Requests to instruct the *barqandazes* to attend him for receiving their pay as the Commissioners have ordered the discharge of the corps of *barqandazes* (p. 15).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1805	
12. *May 18.*	
Robert Ker, Magistrate of Zilla Balasore.	**Barqandazes re. their discharge,**
	Enquires if the *barqandazes* stationed at Kunka (Kanika) could be called in and discharged in view of the orders of the Commissioners to call in the *barqandazes* as are not absolutely necessary (p. 15).
13. *May 22.*	
Colonel Fergusson, Commanding the 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment.	**Nilakantha Mangraj, re. his attendance at the Court**
	Requests to send Nilakantha Mangraj under guard to the Court (p. 17).
14. *May 27,*	
Colonel Fergusson.	**Sepoys, criminal charges against a member of,**
	Forwards the minutes of the Court against the sepoy, Sanaulla *alias* Daokoo, who was accused of robbing a child (pp. 18-19).
15. *June 15.*	
S. T. Goad, Registrar to the Nizamat Adalat.	**Elephants, re. sale of.**
	Encloses a copy of an advertisement about sale of nine elephants and two camels captured at Khurda by auction sale at Cuttack on the 21st July at 9 A.M. and requests to make it public in his corps (pp. 21-22).
16. *July 10.*	
Lieut. Colonel Fergusson.	**Police, re. ill-treatment of the Thanadar of Cuttack,**
	Says that the Thanadar of the Cuttack town has been subjected to much abuse and ill-treatment by the servants of gentlemen going for cooli, bearers, etc. Informs that he has appointed another man named Jagannath Kanango to answer all demands of the above nature and requests to inform the officers under him of this appointment. If any one is found again guilty of improper conduct towards the police officer will be heavily fined or otherwise punished. Jaganath Kanango will be found in Buxi Bazar (p. 25).
17. *July 10.*	
George Skepton, Surgeon of Civil station of the Southern Division of Cuttack.	**Under-trial, medical Examination of,**
	Says that an old woman has been severely beaten and her condition causes anxiety due to her old age. Requests to attend the Court immediately to examine the old woman (p. 26).

Addressee	Subject-matter
1805	
18. *July* 10.	
Lieut. Colonel, Fergusson, Commanding in Cuttack.	**Edward Harrety, re. his confinement.** In view of the report of the Assistant Surgeon about the dangerous state of an old woman in consequence of beating her by Edward Harrety of Artillery requests to keep the officer in confinement till the fate of the woman is decided. Requests to send the prisoner to the Court at 10 o'clock next morning (p. 26).
19. *July* 27.	
Lieut. Colonel Fergusson.	**Edward Hareity, re. his release.** Informs that the woman who was beaten by Edward Harrety is now out of danger. Requests to issue necessary orders for the release of the officer (p. 28).
20 *Aug.* 2.	
H. Hodgson, Registrar to the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Jail, re. reduction of the diet allowance of the convicts in,** Says that it is not possible to reduce the present allowance for diet to the convicts at three *panas* per day in compliance with orders of the third Judge of Circuit on account of dearness of every article of life except salt. Reduction may be effected in future (p. 30).
21. *Aug.* 5.	
Thomas Fortescue.	Reports that as the result of search made for base fanams a number of such coins have been found out. A Gang of coiners reside in Tangpara and Ichhapore in the pargana of Kutlo (Kantilo) in the territory of the Raja of Khandapara who is suspected to be protecting them. Requests the Board to authorise him to issue warrants to arrest them as the Raja is not expected to co-operate in the attempt to arrest them (pp. 31-32).
22. *Aug.* 6.	
Captain Howe, Commissioner of Ordnance, Fort Barabatee.	**Barqandazes, deposit of the arms of,** Requests to deposit in magazine forty-five swords, eleven shields, forty match-locks, one pistol deposited with him by Berjoo Sing, Adjutant of the Corps of Barqandazes lately disbanded (p. 32).
23. *Aug.* 26.	
Major Fletcher.	**Jagannath Deo of Ganjam, steps for the apprehension of,** Forwards a report of the Magistrate of the Ganjam District requesting to see that rebel Jagannath Deo is prevented from taking refuge

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1805	in the Khurda territory and requests to take necessary steps in the matter. Informs that he has written to the Rajas of the neighbouring estates to apprehend the rebel and requests that should the rebel be apprehended he should be sent to the Ganjam or Cuttack under escort (p. 34).
24. *Aug. 26.* P. Cherry, Magistrate, Zilla Ganjam.	**Padmanabh Deo, re. his apprehension.** Informs that he is taking necessary steps to apprehend the rebel Jagannath Deo should he come into his jurisdiction (pp. 34-35).
25. *Aug. 30.* S. T. Goud, Registrar to, the Nizamat Adalat.	**Tributary Estates, perpetration of crimes in,** Says that a heinous murder was perpetrated by Tributary Rajas on the 31st October 1803. Since they had not entered into any agreement with Company and the Regulations are not applicable to them seeks instruction as to the action to be taken in the matter (p. 35).
26. *Sept. 23,* W. B. Bailey, Acting Registrar to the Nizamat Adalat.	**Harispur, murder committed by the Raja of,** In forwarding the proceedings of the Court and other relevant papers connected with the murder case states that the Raja of Harispur was clearly guilty of the charge of murder. He could not decide whether the Regulations were applicable to him (p. 39).
27. *Oct. 10.* Major Morgan Commanding the provincial corps.	**Cuttack town, depredations of the armed gangs in,** Says that serious disturbances are caused in the town at night by armed gangs which the police cannot tackle. Requests to spare one hundred men of the corps to assist the police (p. 43).
28. *Oct. 11.* Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone.	**Raja of Berar, catching of falcons by the men of,** Says that he will give all facilities and assistance to the persons sent by the Raja of Berar who are coming for the purpose of catching falcons (p. 44).
29. *Oct. 18.* J. Leinsdew, Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.	**Maulavi, re. his abilities.** In enclosing a petition of the Maulavi appointed by the Government to the Diwani Adalat, Southern Division of Cuttack, states that he cannot say anything about the abilities of the petitioner as the adalat has not been opened during his residence in the province (p. 45).

Volume No 12 (O.S.A.)

Judicial Department, containing letters issued by the Magistrate Cuttack

Addressee *Subject-matter*

1808

30. *Jan. 1.*

George, Dewdeswell, Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Portwilliam.

Tributary Estates, disputes among the Chiefs of.

States that the *Raja* of Nayagarh has complained against the *Raja* of Ghumsur. No action has been taken on the complaint with a view to discourage litigation among the Chiefs. Action will be taken on further complaints (p. 5).

31. *Jan. 3.*

George, Dewdeswell. Secy. to Govt. in the Judicial Department.

Lalbag in Cuttack town, cleaning and deepening of an old tank in,

Requests to sanction of Rs. 5,000/- for cleaning and deepening of the old tank of Lalbag for the welfare of the public (p. 6).

32. *Jan. 5.*

J. Hunter, Asstt. to the Magt., Jagannath (Puri)

Troops, supply of provisions for, B

Advises to look to the comforts of troops and to ensure that they are regularly supplied with provisions. Informs that the Police Officers have been directed to obey his orders (p. 6).

32. *Jan. 6.*

Asst. to Magt., Jagannath.

Puri establishment of a market at,

Asks to furnish an estimate of the expenses necessary for the establishment of a market and erection of a grain-gola at Jagannath (p.8).

33. *Jan. 6.*

Asst. to Magt., Jagannath.

Native Officers, appointment of, B

Wants to know his opinion regarding the appointment of native officers to help him to execute his duties as Asst. to the Magistrate (p. 8).

34. *Jan. 6.*

Asst. to Magt., Jagannath,

Troops, supply of provisions for, B

Advises to take every possible step for the protection of the merchants with a view to encourage a free market and suggests, if necessary, to enforce the ***11th Article*** of the ***11th Section*** of the Articles of War which states, "*No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison or quarters of the forces; on pain of being punished at the discretion of a Court Martial.*, (p. 9).

* Robert Ker was the Magistrate, Cuttack upto 13.1.1808 when he was succeeded by G. Hartwell who was the Acting Magistrate, Cuttack from January to Aug. 1808; after him G. Webb became the Magistrate of Cuttack.

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1808	
35. *Jan.* 6. Colonel Marley, Commanding in Cuttack.	**Troops, supply of provisions for.** Informs that necessary steps have been taken to get the troops at Puri supplied with provisions and for establishing a market to remove inconvenience (p. 9).
36. *Jan.* 13. W. B. Bayley, Registrar to the *Sadar Diwani Adalat.*	**G. Hartwell, his appointment as Magistrate of Cuttack.** Informs of his taking over the charge of the office of the Magistrate, Cuttack from Mr. Ker, (p. 10).
37. *Jan.* 20. G. Dowdswell, Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Fort William.	**Army, re-disposal of building erected for.** Informs that the buildings erected for the provincial Battalion at Chauliaganj have been disposed of (p. 12).
38. *Jan.* 26. Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Fort William.	**Puri, re-establishment of one Grain-gola at.** Explaining the advantages of the grain-gola at Cuttack suggests that a similar one should be established at Jagannath (Puri). Says that establishment of grain-gola at Puri will alleviate the distress of the inhabitants of the town, Pilgrims, Sepoys and other people and will ensure regular supply of food-grains to the town as it is being done at Cuttack (pp. 12-15).
39. *Jan.* 26. Secy. to Govt. Judcl. Deptt., Fort William.	**Police, re-establishment of police station at Puri.** Requests to sanction the establishment of police-station and appointment of a native officer as Ex-Officio Assistant to the Magistrate, Cuttack. Besides, he recommends to Govt. for authorising the Assistant to Magistrate at Jaganath to receive complaints at his discretion (pp. 13-15).
40. *Feb.* 1 Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Danish East India Company, Balasore, re. possession of factories, buildings etc. belonging to.** Writes to direct the Commanding officer of Balasore to take possession of factories, buildings, property and papers in connection with accounts and records belonging to Danish Majesty in the Danish East India Company at Balasore. Besides this, he is to direct the

Addressee	Subject-matter
1808	Officer Commanding at Balasore to imprison all Civil, Military and Marine Officers serving under the Danish East India Company and to furnish to the Govt. a report stating the rank and character of each of them, so that Govt. may release such persons as may be found innocent. He should give particulars and estimated value of the property taken over by him. Lastly, he lays stress on the point that the utmost degree of humanity, liberality and attention should be shown to the affected persons (pp. 16-17)
41. *Feb.* 9. N. B. Edmonstone, Secy. to Govt. in the Political Deptt. Fort William.	**Danish E. I. Co. Balasore, re. disposal of the property of,** Informs that no more factories and buildings other than referred to in Captn. Fagan's letter were found belonging to Danish East India Co. Four persons serving under this Company were found innocent, as such, were eligible for release. Lastly requests that the property possessed by Captn. Fagan may be detained until further orders of the Govt. in the matter are received (pp. 20-21).
42 *Feb.* 10. Commanding in Cuttack.	**Danish East India Company, Balasore, re. possession of factory building belonging to,** Directs to order the officer commanding at Balasore to detain until further order the property already possessed by him. Writes also for release of the four persons declared to be prisoners of war (p. 22).
43. *Feb.* 29. D. Campbell, 3rd Judge of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Police, re. supply of matchlocks to the Barqandazes,** Informs that all Sepoys have been supplied with matchlocks besides the swords they used previously. Most of them also have been supplied with spears. He states further, "Whenever the situation of a *Barqandaz* attached to a *thana* may become vacant that the person appointed to fill the place be obliged to purchase of his predecessor the spear as the distinguishing mark of an officer of the Police (p. 24).
44. *Mar.* 7. Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Danish E. I. Co, possession of factories and buildings of,** Requests to instruct the Officer Commanding at Balasore to keep possession of the factory belonging to Danish East India Company until further orders and to restore the private property lying in the factory to the owners, (p. 26).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1808	
45. *Mar. 9*	
Rocke, R., Whitte, J. and Campbell, D., Judges of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Agriculture, re. remedy against cattle-trespass.** Suggests that the trespass of the cattle in a cultivated field may be checked if the owner of the land seizes the cattle and hands over them to the *Darogha* of the nearest P.S. with an estimate of the loss caused thereby. The police should investigate into the matter and submit a detailed report to the Magistrate with the actual damage sustained by the landowner and the expense necessarily incurred on feeding and attending the cattle. On receipt of a detailed report the Magistrate will determine on the compensation payable to the land-owner. In case, a man commits such error purposely he should be fined as proposed by the Magistrate. After the hearing of the case the police should release the cattle. Besides, a case can be instituted against the proprietor of the cattle in the Diwani Adalat for a speedy redress (pp. 29).
46. *Mar. 11.*	
Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Fort William.	**Puri, re. establishment of grain-gola at,** Acknowledges the receipt of the approval for establishing grain-gola at Jagannath at a cost of Rs. 400/- Proposes that the *Ganj* should be kept under the supervision of the Asst. Magistrate who would issue orders to the Thanadar for supply of food-grains and take necessary steps for the protection of the merchants (pp. 30-32).
47. *Mar. 11.*	
Asst. to Magt., Jagannath.	**Puri, re. establishment of grain-gola at,** Sends Rs. 400/- sanctioned for the establishment of a *ganj* and requests to acknowledge the the receipt of the same (p. 33).
48. *Mar. 28*	
Asst. to Magt., Jagannath.	**Puri, re. establishment of a Market at,** Informs Government's approval of the *Ganj* at Jagannath being placed under his superintendence (p. 35).
49. *April 24.*	
Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Fortwilliam.	**Inspection bungalows, construction of,** Acknowledges the receipt of a letter in which there is query as to the estimate of the expense to be incurred on the construction of small bungalows at Simuliah and "Barumbada." Since the plans of the building are not with him, he requests for the copies of the same (p. 39).

Addressee	Subject-matter
1808	
50. *April 25.*	
Commanding in Cuttack.	**Religious Institution, Masjid**
	Asks to know if the "Durua shah Bokharee" or the Masjeed (mosque) called 'Futtah Khan Bahun' situated in the Barbati Fort are in any way occupied for the public service (p. 39).
51. *April 25.*	
R. Thackeray, Actg. Magt., Midnapore.	**Inspection bungalows, construction of,**
	Sends copies of plans duly received from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Depart-ment, Fortwilliam (pp. 39-42).
52. *May 2.*	
Registrars to the Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Kaliprasad Roy, re. his appointment in place of, Ram Kumar.**
	States that one Sri Kali Prassad Roy has been appointed a *Muharir* in the **Faujdari** Deptt. in place of Ram Kumar because of his voluntary resignation (p. 42).
53. *May 4.*	
G. Forbes., Regtr. to the Court of Circuit for the Divi-sion of Calcutta.	**Religious Institution, Musjids.**
	Informs that the **Masjid** at Jehaspoor (Jaipur) is occupied by the Government. Similarly the Masjid in the Barabati Fort is used as powder magazine. These are the only buildings used for other purposes than those for which they were constructed (p. 43).
54. *May 23.*	
Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt. Fortwilliam.	**Forts of Cuttack District,**
	Sends a list of the forts situated in the district of Cuttack. The details could not be furnished as no requisite enquiries could be made for procuring all necessary informations. The detailed enquiry was deliberately avoided as it would have raised suspicions in the mind of the people about the British policy (pp. 42-77).
55. *May 26.*	
Registrar to the Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Police, re. action against the Police Staff at Bhubaneswar.**
	Informs that he has suspended the police *darogha* on charge of extortion of money from a person. He has also dismissed two *Barqanda-zes* for abetting the *darogha* in extortion (pp. 78-79).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1808	
56. *June 3.*	
Asst. to Magt., Jagannath, (Puri).	**Troops, supply of provision for,**
	Feels satisfied with the information that necessary supplies are procurable in the town of Puri. Asks for a detailed report with all necessary informations so as to enable him for submitting proposals to the Government regarding the extent of power to be accorded to the Assistant to the Magistrate to maintain a regular supply of provision and to make every possible assistance to the troops stationed at Jagannath (pp. 79-82).
57. *June 3.*	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Troops, supply of provision for,**
	Informs that necessary provisions are procurable in the town of Jagannath (Puri) though the want is felt in the Bazar established near the lines of fhe sepoys. Assures that steps are being taken to obviate the inconvenience experienced till now. (p. 82).
58. *June 13.*	
Asst. to Magt. Jagannath	**Troops, re. supply of provision to the troops stationed at Jagannath.**
	Informs that the Government have sanctioned the requisite amount of Rs. 400/- for erection of a grain-market to ensure regular supply of provisions to the town as well as the lines where troops are stationed. Enquires in what way the peons proposed to be entertained will be employed (p. 89).
59. *June 16.*	
Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Portwilliam.	**Inspection bungalow re. construction of small bungalows at Simuliah and Burrambadar.**
	Informs that one unfurnished *pakka* house exists at Balasore which requires a considerable amount for repair. But suggests that the Danish factory with slight repairs will be a better place. Sends an estimate of the expense required for the erection of Bungalows at Simulia and 'Burambadar' (p. 89).
60. *Aug. 9.*	
Secy. to Govt. Judcl. Deptt.	**Inspection Bungalows re. construction of small bungalows at Simuliah and Burambadar.**

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1808	
	Sends a revised estimate of the expenses to be incurred on the erection of bungalows at Simuliah and Berrambadar. Informs that the so called Danish Factory does not belong to the Danish E. I. Co. but to a Danish gentleman named 'Prencilin,' who resides in Serampore (pp. 105-106).
61. *Aug. 15.*	
Registrar to the Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Jail at Cuttack, information about prisoners in**
	Informs that there is no prisoner in the jail at Cuttack who has been banished from another District by the ordeir of the *Nizamat Adalat*. Says that the Jail can not contain more than 60 or 70 criminal prisoners, and consequently, some have been confined in the *Dewani Jail* and other convenient places. The average number of prisoners convicted by the Magistrate and Assistant Magistrate and confined in the jail is 100 and that of those committed to trial by the Court of Circuit is 20: proposes that some prisoners may be employed for construction of a road from Jalasore to Chilika (pp. 157-59).
62. *Aug. 20.*	
Asst. to Magt. of Cuttack at Jagannath.	**Food-grains, supply of**
	Informs of his appointment as the Magistrate of Cuttack on the 3rd August, 1808. Requests to withdraw the proclamation that compels the marchants to sell their articles in no other market than the *ganj* proposed to be established at Puri. Gives his opinion that the merchants should be induced to come to the market voluntarily, but not forcibly. Orders not to impose any kind of punishment on those, who do not show eagerness to come. (pp. 112-113)
63. *Nov. 22.*	
Secy. to Govt. in the Judicial Deptt., Fortwilliam.	**Ratnakumari Dei, Rani of Sambalpur, her request for the assistance of the English.**
	Says that he has received a petition of Ratnakumari Dei, Rani of Sambalpur, in which she has stated that she was apprehending danger from the Marathas whose troops had reached the opposite side of the river in front of her fort. Further says that she writes the letter under instructions of Captain Roughsedge given to her before he left Sambalpur. Forwards the letter in original and seeks instruction as to what he should do in the matter if the Rani approaches him for help (pp. 157-59).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1808	
64. *Dec. 29.* Col. Robert, Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Justice, administration of,** Draws the attention to the rules prohibiting correspondences by an officer with any Judge or Magistrate publicly or privately on matters relating to any case pending before the Court of Justice in which servants or dependents of officers are involved (p. 165).
1809	
65. *Feb. 3* Officer Commanding at Cuttack.	**Food-grain, prices of,** Forwards a list of food-grains and other essential articles with their current prices. (pp. 170-71).
67. *Feb. 6.* Registrar Nizamat, Adalat.	**Jail at Cuttack, lists of convicts in,** Sends a list of convicts in the Cuttack jail convicted and ordered to be banished to other districts. (pp 172-75).
66. *March 20.* Secy. to the Govt., Judcl. Deptt., Portwilliam.	**Jail at Cuttack, re-expansion of,** Forwards a plan and estimate for the extension of the jail for accommodating 1000 prisoners. Says that the plan has been approved by the judge of Circuit who is of opinion that after the completion of the jail application should be made for the transfer of a sufficient number of prisoners from other districts with a view to repair and improve the road to Balasore (pp. 183-84).
68. *April 15.* F. Panqwer, Collector.	**Cuttack, Sale of liquar at,** Opines that spirituous liquor and drugs may be sold at the places proposed without objection (p. 193).
60. *May 4.* Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Portwilliam.	**European or British subject residing at Cuttack** Sends a list of the European or British subject living at Cuttack. States that one Mr. W. Collins, a British subject, resides at Cuttack. He is also the Superintendent of the construction of embankments in Cuttack Dist. (pp. 194-96).

Addressee	Subject-matter
1809	
70. *May 5.*	
Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, steps against the prevention of breach of peace by,**
	Requests to take necessary action against the sepoys moving about in the town in the midnight, and requests to take prompt step so that peace in the town may be restored (pp. 199-200).
71. *May 16.*	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Tahsildar, re. report of the conduct of,**
	Writes that any doubts arising regarding the conduct of the *Tahsildar* should be referred to the Collector, Cuttack (p. 201).
72. *May 25.*	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Police, procedure of issue of orders to,**
	Directs that any orders to be issued to the police officers should be submitted to him through the Commanding Officer of the concerned District (p. 204).
73. *May 25.*	
Secy. to Govt. in the Judcl. Deptt., Fortwilliam.	**Balasore, re. estimate of repairs to the Barabati House at Balasore.**
	Submits an estimate of the details of expenses to be incurred for the repairs to Barabati House at Balasore (pp. 204-205).
74. *May 25.*	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys at Cuttack, re. their misconduct in the market.**
	Writes that the merchants do not like to come to the market for selling provisions owing to disorderly behaviour and misconduct of the sepoys. Requests for taking necessary steps so that the sepoys will not go to the market in large numbers, (pp. 208-209).
75. *May 26.*	
Col. R. Blair, Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoy, re. a case of assault committed by,**
	Requests that the summon on the sepoy who assaulted a peon and a *barqandaz* of Jahajpoor (Jajpur) Police station may be served. (p. 209.)

Addressee	Subject-matter
1809	
76. *June 8.*	
Court of Circuit, Calcutta.	**Jail, re. diet of the prisoners in,** States that prisoners are paid ¾ of an anna in *Couries* as their diet allowance, and one anna and one seer of rice is the lowest rate of wages for labour. Indigent witnesses and others attending the court get one anna per day. Requests not to reduce further the above allowances. (p. 213).
77. *June 14.*	
Salt Agent, Balasore.	**Cuttack supply Salt of to,** States that the town of Cuttack has always been supplied with salt by "Futteh Mahomed" but he has stopped the supply. Requests to direct him to supply salt to the Cuttack town at the rate of 30 maunds per day in the minimum. (pp. 214-15).
78. *June 14.*	
Offiicer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Cattle, re. pounding of stray ones.** Says that he has ordered pounding of all stray cattle found near the town or on high-ways. Pounded cattle are to be released on payment of a fine of four annas for each and are to be sold by public auction if not claimed within seven days. Requests that the order may be circulated among the sepoys. (pp. 215-16).
79. *Aug. 14.*	
Registrar to the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Jail at Cuttack, re. construction of a new building for,** States that the Jail at Cuttack should be enlarged so that it would contain about 500 prisoners. Proposes a plot of land on which the construction of the building should be made. Recommends the name of one "Mr. Kenjee, Engineer officer of Cuttack" to be in charge of the execution of the work. (pp. 228-30).
80. *August, 14.*	
To Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Police re. charge against the negligence of,** Charges the *subahdar* commanding the jail guard of negligence as he did not place sufficient number of sentries in consequence of which a prisoner could make his escape from the prison in the day time. Request to him to take necessary measures so that such negligence may not occur in future (p. 231).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1809	
81. *August 14.* Captain J. Wood, Executive Officer Portwilliam.	**Jail re. the building of,** Submits his suggestions relating to the sub-division to be made in the proposed buildings for the Jail. (p. 238).
82. *Augest 14,* Registrar to the Court of Circuit, Calcutta.	**Jail. re. security of the Prisoners and necessary accommodation for the guards of,** States that accommodation for the security of the prisoners and also as for the guards has not so far been provided for, as the jail is a temporary one. Opines that the Jailor should be responsible for the internal management of the jail in every respect. The military guards may not be responsible for anything but the safe custody of the prisoners. Besides, the guards should obey the orders of the Magistrate or the officers of the jail, and should assist in quelling disturbances among the prisoners. (pp. 239-40.)
83. *December 12.* Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, re. Cases of assault committed by,** Informs that two cases of assault were committed by some Sepoys in the town. States that such instances have occurred frequently and requests to issue necessary orders so that recurrence of such cases may be stopped in future (pp 247-48).
84. *December 12.* Secy. to the Govt.	**Cuttack European and British subjects residing in,** Submits a list and requests that Mr. Bishop may be given necessary permission to stay in Cuttack (p. 249).
85. *October, 22.* Officer Commanding in Cuttack,	**Sepoy, re. harrassment of the merchants by** Informs that the sepoys meet the bullocks of the merchants carrying grain to the market at the entrance of the town and insist on selling grain to them at that place. States that unless this practice of the sepoys is stopped he would not be responsible for the supply of inadequate provisions to the troops (pp. 251-52).

Volume No. 34 (O.S.A.),

Judicial Department, containing letters issued by the Magistrate, Cuttack.

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1813	
86. *Sept. 1.* Lt. Col. Gregory, Officer Commanding at Cuttack.	**Captain Carter, Military Officer, requisition of the service of,** Directs that all correspondences relating to military subjects should be made through the commanding officer. States that he cannot relieve Captain Carter until a reply comes from the right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, Portwilliam (p. 1).
87. *Sept.* 1. George Dodeswell, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William.	**Captain Carter, Military Officer, requisition of the services of,** States that the services of Captain Carter may be placed under his orders until the emergency in Kanika Estate is over (p. 4).
88. *Sept.* 1. Chief Secretary to Government, Portwilliam.	**Jail, daily allowance to the prisoners confined in.** States that due to the scarcity of rice the rate has gone high up and, as such, the daily allowance paid to the prisoners at the rate of ¾ of an anna has become insufficient for their maintenance. Informs that he has directed payment of one anna to each prisoner per day. Says that the scarcity of rice is due to the exportation of vast quantity of grain from Balasore, Kanika and other places on the sea-side. Suggests that unless a certain quantity be fixed by the Government for exportation, the condition of the people will become miserable, and the revenue of the Government will also suffer (pp. 4-6).
89. *Sept. 30.* W. Trower, Collector of Cuttack District.	**Excise, re. sale of spirituous liquor.** Says he has no objection to grant of license for the sale of spirituous liquor, at places recommended by him (p. 10).
90. *Oct.* 15. Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, re. the steps taken against prevention of breach of peace by.** Invites attention to the correspondences of the former Magistrate, Cuttack, in connection with the breach of peace in the Cuttack town by the armed sepoys. Says that the police

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1813	officers have been instructed to arrest the armed Sepoys found remaining in the Cuttack town at night. Requests to take necessary action against those who are found absent from their lines in the night (pp. 12-13).
91. *Oct.* 19. Collector of Zila Cuttack.	**Feudatory Estates, re. sale or attachment of,** Recommends that the 'Jungle Estates,' namely, Khandapara, Ali, Bishnupur, Marichpur, Kujang, Harispur, Sukinda, Madhupur, and Darpan may be sold or attached without any fear. But in case of other estates it is objectionable as they are situated in the hills and populated by uncivilized race (pp. 13-14).
92. *Oct.* 19. P. Wynch, Acting Magistrate to the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Jail, re. Quarterly report of the prisoners confined in the District Jail.** Submits a quarterly statement of prisoners in the jail for the quarter, July-September, 1813. There were 132, 125 and 164 prisoners in the Jail in the months of July, August and September respectively and only one casualty occurred in July (p. 14).
93. *Oct.* 20. C. Woodcock, Magistrate, Zilla Ganjam.	**Padmanabh Deo, re. return of his family to Ganjam.** Informs the family of Padmanabh Deo want to stay at Cuttack till they receive orders of the Court about their property in dispute (pp. 13-14).
94. *Oct.* 30. Chief Secretary to Government, Fortwilliam.	**Dhenkanal, a feudatory estate ot Orissa, the petition of the Raja of,** Forwards a petition of Krushna Chandra Bhramarbar Ray of Dhenkanal for orders. According to the petition the father of the petitioner was murdered by one Ramchandra Singh, a bastard. Then he took possession of the Estate. At that time the petitioner was very young, and his mother escaped to Hindol with him. Ramchandra Singh had no son of his own except a son from a concubine. As he considered him unfit, he invited the petitioner to take possession of the Estate. But this could not be done as the son of the concubine, "Kissen Surun" (Krishna Soren ?) plotted against his father and took possession of the Estate after murdering his father. The petitioner requested to bring the matter to the notice of the Government (pp. 16-22).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1813	
95. *Nov. 9.*	
M. H. Turnbull, Registrar to the Court of Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Jail, re. transfer of convicts to the Presidency Jail.** Sends a list of the 6 convicts of whom 5 are sentenced to imprisonment for life and one to transportation to be transfered to the Presidency. States that one of the prisoners named Mangal Samal can not go due to old age (pp. 22-23).
96. *Nov. 15.*	
R. Hodgkinson.	**Hodgkinson, R., re. his residence at Cuttack.** States that he should mention his period of stay at Cuttack in the proclamation form prescribed by the Governor General in Council (p. 24).
97. *Nov. 25.*	
R. Hodgkinson.	**Hodgkinson, R., re. his stay at Cuttack.** Asks for the local license following him to stay in Cuttack District (p. 24).
98. *Nov. 29.*	
Registrar to the Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Jail, re. transfer of convicts to the Presidency.** Sends five prisoners to the Magistrate of 24 Parganas under charge of an escort furnished by the Commanding Officer (p. 25).
99. *Jan. 1.*	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoy, criminal charge against a sepoy of the force at Cuttack.** States that a sepoy named "Soodun" of the the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry has been accused of wounding a woman. Informs that his trial will take place before the Court of Circuit in the ensuing session (p. 30).
100. *Nov. 30.*	
Becher, R. Balasore.	**Jail, re. the report of total number of prisoners in,** Sends a report showing the total number of prisoners and number of casualty in the District Jail (pp. 28-29).
101. *Dec. 17.*	
Secretary to Govt. Fortwilliam.	**European Residents, re. list of,** Sends a list of the European and British Subjects residing in the District (p. 33).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1813	
102. *Dec. 23.*	
Salt Agent, Balasore.	**Kanika re. disturbance in,** Requests to serve the accomyanying "*Subpona*" on "Pursoo Bul" and other persons concerned to attend his court to give evidence in connection with the disturbances that occurred in Kanika (p. 33).
103. *Dec. 31.*	
C. Woodcock, Magt. of Ganjam Dist.	**The Pindaries, steps against the apprehended invasion of,** States that the cavalry required by him is proceeding towards Ganjam. Says, he has no knowledge regarding the whereabouts of *Pindaries* and assures that he will duly inform him in case he comes to know anything of them (pp. 34-35).
104. *Jan. 7.*	
J. W, Sherer, Civil Auditor, Fortwilliam.	**Police, Monthly allowances to Daroghas and Jamadars of Phandi (Police thana).** Recommends that an amount of Rs. 3/- and Rs. 1/- be paid to the *Daroghas* and *Jamadars* respectively as monthly allowances to be spent on the repairs and other necessities of the *Phandi* (pp. 36-37).
105. *Jan. 8.*	
The Court of Circuit for Division of Calcutta.	**Jail at Cuttack, re. quarterly report of the total number of prisoners.** Sends a statement showing the total number of prisoners in the Cuttack Jail (p. 37).
106. *Jan. 10.*	
The Registrar to the Court of Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Jail at Cuttack, half yearly report re. prisoner in.** Submits a statement about different classes of prisoners in the Cuttack Jail during the half year ending 31st December, 1813.

Convicted by the Nizamat Adalat for 7 years ...	10
Convicted by the Nizamat Adalat for less than 7 years	58
Convicted by Magistrate	49
Prisoners ordered to find security for good behaviour	2
Prisoners whose cases are under investigation before the Magistrate	35
Prisoners committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit	61
Total ...	215

Addressee	*Subject-Matter*
1814	
107. *Jan.* 17. Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, re. supply of provision for,** States that the collector of the Cuttack District is the proper officer to supply all necessary provisions for the sepoys. In case he finds any difficulties he may write to him (p. 40).
108. *Jan.* 22 J. Richardson and W. C. Ward, Commissioners in Cuttack.	**Prithi Singh, Chief of Angul, re. the deposition.** Informs that Angul has been declared forfeited to Government and since then Prithi Singh, the Raja of Angul, has resided in the town of Cuttack. States, 'I deem it necessary to give you this information, that his apprehension if considered necessary by you, may be effected" (p. 42).
109. *Jan.* 26. Commissioners in CTC.	**Jail re. report of the total number of prisoners in,** States that the total number of prisoners in the Jail on 24-10-1814 is 240 (p. 42).
110. *Jan.* 26. Commissioners in Cuttack.	**Prithi Singh, Chief of Angul, re. measure taken against.** Informs that necessary measures have been taken to see that "Prithee Sing" provides satisfactory security for his appearance in the court (p. 43).
111. *Feb.* 1. J. Richardson, member of the Board of Revenue, Cuttack.	**Religious Institution at Puri.** Declines to remove the "Sudabert" at Puri erected by one "Feraust Ollah," since it serves the purpose of affording shelter to all classes of people, whether Hindu or Muslim. States that some litigant people have objected to the existence of the institution on the ground that the 'Sudabert' is built by a Muslim. Lastly opines that as an institution it is helpful to the Hindus as well as to the Muslims (pp. 44-46).
112. *Feb.* 14. Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, breach of peace at Cuttack caused by,** States that Sepoys armed with bows and arrows assemble in the town during the night and thus create terror in the minds of the inhabitants. Requests to take steps for stopping such occurances (p. 49).

Addressee	Subject-matter
1814	
113. *Feb. 23.* Registrar to Nizamat Adalat, Fortwilliam.	**Kanika, disturbances in Estate of,** States that after the death of Balabhadra Bhanj, the Zamindar of Kanika, enemity took place between his two sons, Jagannath Bhanj and Harihar Bhanj. They formed two parties and each party attacked the other frequently. Due to this there was no tranquillity in the Estate (pp. 52-58).
114. *April, 13.* Acting Regtr. to the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Jail at Cuttack, Statement of the total number of prisoners and casualities by natural death in,** States that the total number of prisoners in the Jail by the end of March is 698 and the number of casualities by natural death is 2 (p. 62).
115. *April, 25.* Acting Regtr. to the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Oriya Muharrir, appointment of,** States that one 'Shaik Motee Ullah,' an Ôriya *Muharrir* in the *Faujdari* Establishment having resigned his post, one 'Ganga Prasad Das' has been appointed in his place (pp. 64-65).
116. *May, 17.* Collector of Dist. Cuttack.	**Tributary Mahal, dangers in case of sale or attachment of,** States that he is not apprehensive of any disturbances in the event of selling or attaching the Tributary *mahals*, mentioned in the statement accompanying addressee's letter (p. 67).
117. *May, 17.* Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Puri, requisition of Military guard for maintenance of peace in,** Says that a guard consisting of 30 men has been fixed at Puri for some times past, but they have not been given necessary orders defining their duty. States that posting of military guards is necessary to restore peace in the town of Puri and requests that the commanding officer of the guards may be directed to carry out the orders given by the Magistrate (pp. 67-68).
118. *May, 26.* Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, re. the steps taken against prevention of breach of peace by,** Requests to take necessary measures so that sepoys equipped with weapons may not come to the town in the night. Says that in

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1814	
	view of preserving peace in the town he would take aid of the police officers, in case such practice of the sepoys is not stopped (pp. 68-69).
119. *June, 4.* J. Shakespear, Superintendent of Police, Calcutta.	**Police, re. total number of the thefts found in the district of Cuttack from 1-1-1812 to 31-12-1813.** Submits a statement of thefts committed in the Cuttack District during the period from 1-1-1812 to 31-12-1813. Thefts exceeding Rs. 50/- 6; Do Do Rs. 10/- 3; 10
120. *June, 27.* Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Sepoys, re. the steps taken against prevention of breach of peace by.** Says that one sepoy named Namdar Singh of the 25th Regt. N.I. was arrested by the police for entering the town of Cuttack, in the night. Chargesheet has been framed against him for his disobedience of the orders which forbade any sepoys to come out of the line in the night (pp. 73-75).
121. *June, 27.* Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Gangaprasad, a Sepoy, theft committed by,** Requests to take necessary step against a sepoy named Ganga Prasad of the 25th Regt. N.I., inasmuch as he entered the town of Cuttack in the night and looted some shops (pp. 74-75).
122. July, 2, Wintee, J. Pattle, J. Rees, W. E. and Watson, E. Judges of the Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta.	**Mir. Ahmed Ali, his appointment as Nazir in the Faujadari Court** Says that Mir Ahmed Ali is appointed as a *Nazir* in the *Faujadari* court in place of Shaikh Ibrahim who resigned his post (p. 76).
123. *July, 2.* Adam, J. Secy. to the Govt. in the Foreign Deptt., Fort-william.	**European residents, Cuttack.** Says that no European foreigner resides in the Cuttack District (p. 76).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1814	
124. *July, 6.* The Judges of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Salim Ali, Maulavi, his appointment as Faujdari Sherishtadar.** States that Maulavi Selim Ali has been appointed as *Faujdari Sheristadar* and that he is of high moral character and is well versed in the persian language (p. 77).
125. *July, 11.* Ward, W. C., Joint Magt. Jagannath (Puri).	**Jail, quarterly statement of** Says that prisoners during the quarter, April-June, numbered 492 and there were only two causalities (pp. 78-79).
126. *July, 11.* Judges of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Cuttack, repair of the roads in,** States that the roads at Cuttack have become bad, and these cannot be repaired by the prisoners alone. So requests the sanction of a sum of one hundred rupees for this purpose (pp. 79-80).
127. *July, 11.* Judges of the Court of Circuit for the Divison of Calcutta.	**The Jail at Cuttack, re. appointment of Jailor.** Says that one Ramaprasad has beed appointed as a Jailor in place of "Suddduroddeen" who resigned his post (p. 80).
128. *July, 12.* Registrar to the *Nizamat Adalat*, Fortwilliam.	**The Jail at Cuttack, half yearly statement of,** Submits a half yearly report of the prisoners confined in the jail during the period January to June, 1814. The total number of prisoners is 162, of which 11 have been sentenced by Nizamat Adalat for more than seven years, 43, by Nizamat Adalat, for less than 7 years, 2, by the Court of Circuit and 16 by the Magistrate to be imprisoned for an indefinite period. Besides, 15 were committed to trial by the Court of Circuit and cases of 36 were under investigation prior to their trial by the Magistrate (pp. 80-81).
129. *July, 20.* Asst. Surgeon, Cuttack.	**Sepoys, re. attack on a man by a member of,** Requests that a report showing the state in which Dhuniram Behera was admitted in the hospital after being wounded by a Sepoy, the nature of the wounds that he sustained and the instrument with which he was attacked, may be submitted to him because such a report may be necessary either after the death or recovery of the wounded (p. 83).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1814	
130. *July*, 21.	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	Sepoys, re. attack on one Dhuniram by a member of, States that one "Sunkur muggur" has recognised a sepoy of the 25th N.I. named 'Cossy,' who accompanied with Bhagwan Singh who entered the town and wounded one man named Dhuni Behera. Requests to send the sepoy to attend the court. By the way he remarks that the 12th Regt. is far better than the 25th Regt. in respect of discipline (p. 84).
131. *July*, 25.	
Burton, Lt. Col., Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion 25th Regt. N.I. Cuttack.	Sepoys, re. their illegal entry into the town. States that two sepoys have been found guilty of entering the town after the sunset by violating the orders (pp. 84-85).
132. *Sept*. 10.	
Officer Commanding at Cuttack.	Sepoys, re. their entry into the Cuttack town after sunset. States that the sepoys do not obey the orders forbidding them to come to the town after the sunset and requests to adopt every measure, so that the sepoys may not leave their lines in the evening (p. 87).
133. *Sept*. 10.	
J. P. Ward, Acting Collector of Cuttack Dist.	Angul, supply of arms for the affairs of, Sends the arms required by the Commissioner for the affair of Angul and requests to acknowledge the receipt of the same (p. 89).
134. *Sept*. 13.	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	Amlas, in the office of the magistrate, Cuttack, accusations against, Says that the accusations put forth against the native clerks by *Lascar* has got no proof in its support. States that he cannot investigate the matter since the complaints have not been written on a stamped paper. Suggests that inorder to bring harmony between the sepoys and police officers, the officer commanding should keep strict vigilance on the sepoys, so that they may not disturb public peace (pp. 90-94).

Addressee	Subject-matter
1814	
135. *Sept. 9.*	
Officer Commanding in Cuttack.	**Amalas, in the office of the magistrate, Cuttack accusations against,** Says that the case of the Lascar is a trivial one and of malicious nature. Blames the Indians to be litigants and asks to be aware of them. States that since harmony between the sepoys and police officers will ensure the peace of the town, attempts should be made to create goodwill between them (pp. 93-97).
136. *Sept 30.*	
Captain Sackville, Superintendent, Jagannath Road,	**Roads, re. construction of the Jagannath road.** Says that *parwanas* have been issued to *Zamindars* through whose lands the new road is likely to pass. Besides, they have been instructed to assist him in every possible way. States that he cannot spare his office peons to attend on him during the season and assures that the *barqandazes* and *piadas* will help him in the execution of his work (pp. 101-103).
137. *Sept. 30.*	
Officer Commanding at Cuttack.	**Chaukidari system, agitation at Cuttack against the introduction of,** States that the people of Cuttack town have assembled together for some days in-order to prevent the enforcement of the regulation of Government regarding the appointment of *Chaukidars*. They have even closed the shops, and as such, the entrance of grain to the town has been totally suspended. States that he has tried his best to dissuade them from doing such unlawful act but in vain. Forty *barqandazes* had been sent to disperse the mob, but they also failed. Requests to send a *guard of sepoys* armed with weapons to disperse the mob as soon as possible (pp. 104-106).
138. *Oct 2.*	
Chief Secretary to Government, Fortwilliam.	**Chaukidari system, agitation at Cuttack against the introduction of,** States that the people of Cuttack town assembled together with a view to protest against the enforcement of the regulation of Government regarding the appointment of *Chaukidars*. Every mild measure was taken to dissuade the mob from assembling unlawfully but to no effect. They were also assured that the tax will not be assessed on the people

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1814	who had no sufficient means to pay the tax. Inspite of the proclamation they did not disperse, as a result of which, he took the help of the armed forces. Says that tranquillity has been restored in the town after the mob was dispersed by the military forces. There was no casualty excepting one person who was slightly wounded just over the eye (pp. 106-118).
139. *Sept.* 10. Chief Secretary to Govt. Fortwilliam.	**Chaukidari system, agitation at Cuttack against the introduction of,** States that there is no apprehension of any disturbances against the enforcement of the *Chaukidari system* and informs that the collection of the tax is going on peacefully (pp. 120-121).
140. *Sept.* 18. Registrar to the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Jail, quarterly statement of,** States that the quarterly statement submitted previously was incorrect as the total figure shown therein was 516 in place of 345. Resubmits a correct statement showing the total number of prisoners and that of casualties by natural death amounting to 345 and 4 respectively during the quarter, July-Sept. 1814, (pp. 125-127).
141. *Oct.* 20. Officer Commanding at Cuttack.	**Sepoys, the steps taken against prevention of breach of peace committed by,** States that despite the orders issued forbidding the sepoys to come out from their lines after the sunset two sepoys have been arrested in the town of Cuttack by the police officers for violating the orders (pp. 128-29).
142. *Oct.* 20. Chief Secy. to Govt. Fortwilliam.	**Chaukidari system, execution of the Government orders relating to,** States that the provisions of the regulation of the Govt. regarding *Chaukidari* system have carried into execution. The whole of Cuttack town has been divided into six *Mahallas* and each *Mahalla* has been left incharge of a *Mahalladar*. Suggests that of the chaukidars appointed to protect the houses of people from theft or burglary some will be posted at secluded places of the town for giving protection to the people in those areas (pp. 129-36).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1814	
143. *Nov. 16.*	
Becher, C, Salt Agent at Cuttack.	**Salim Ali, proceedings against,** Asks to send the original proceedings dealing with the dismissal of Salim Ali from the the office of Salt Agent under the charge of embezzlement and corruption (pp. 143-44).
144. *Nov. 22.*	
Chief Secretary to Govt. Portwilliam.	**Chaukidari system, details of,** States that Cuttack town has been divided into six *mahallas* named Balu Bazar, Telenga Bazar, Kafila Bazar, Ganga Manjil, Jallalpur or Kadamrasul and Buxi Bazar. Informs that in all 55 *Choukidars* have been appointed in six *mahallas* and the pay of each has been fixed at Rs. 3/- per month. Says that the *mahallas* named Telenga Bazar, and Kafila Bazar are remarkable for thefts and that thefts in Telenga Bazar are due to the jungle surrounding it. The Jungle is being cleared (pp. 149-56).
145. *Nov. 23.*	
Judges of the Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta.	**Police, re. steps taken against their negligence of duties.** States that the *Daroghas* of each *thana* had been directed to keep up a regular diary of daily events coming to their notice. Recommends dismissal of the *Darogha* of Basta who did not obey the orders (pp. 158-59).
146.	
Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion 25th Regt. N.I., Cuttack.	**Troops, assistance in obtaining supplies for,** Promises to afford every assistance in obtaining supplies for him in his march through Cuttack District. States that he cannot supply peons as the duty of providing peons to the troops is performed by the Collector, whereas his duty is only to render every help possible in his power (p. 161).
147. *Dec. 13.*	
Judges of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.	**Police, re. appointment of daroghas.** States that Baidyanath Roy, the *Darogha* of Soro Chudamoni, has lost his sight and has become incapable of holding the charge of a *thana*. Suggests to appoint Assut Ali, officiating *Darogha* of the same thana in place of Sri Roy. Informs that the Lala Gulzari has been appointed as the *Darogha* of Basta in place of the former *Darogha*, Baidyanath Roy who has resigned his post (pp. 163-64).

Addressee	*Subject-matter*
1814	
148. ***Jan. 2.***	
Chief Secretary to the Govt. Fortwilliam.	European residents of Cuttack (B). Sends a list showing the number of European residing in the district of Cuttack. States that one Roger Hodgkison, an Irish man, has been residing in Cuttack town since 25th July, 1812 (pp. 167-68).
149. ***Jan. 13.***	
Superintendent of the Roads.	Sepoys, complaints of the oppresssion and violence committed by, States that the *Zamindars* have complained of the behaviour of the Sepoys at the time of collecting men for working on the road. Says that the local people are perhaps averse to working on the roads, consequently the sepoys have shown violence by compelling them to work on the road. Inorder to prevent such complaints he proposes that the Superintendent of the Roads should first contact him stating the number of persons required. He would ask the Zamindars to furnish required number of people for this purpose at the place desired (pp. 170-71).
150. ***Jan. 17.***	
Committee of Embankment at Cuttack.	Says that according to the report of the *Darogha* of the Cuttack town a portion of the stone-revetment near Lalbag House has given way and the remaining portion will be washed away by the current. In that case the Town of Cuttack will be overflowed in the next rains (p. 172).
151. ***Jan. 19.***	
Captain D. Campbell, Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 4th Regiment, N.I., Raghunathpur.	Acknowledges the receipt of the letter from the addressee. States that according to the report of the *Darogha* of Balasore the addresee had beaten barqandazes of the thana and had confined the Jamadar. In view of the counter allegations by the *Darogha* against the addressee he cannot take any action. Requests to forward his witnesses for examination. Says that he would take steps to punish the *Darogha* should he be found guilty after due enquiry (pp. 173-74).

APPENDIX I

Copies of some important letters

Volume 522, Judicial Department

1. C. *Grome, Magistrate, Zila Jagannath*

to

T. Fortescue,

Secretary to the Commissioner,

Cuttack, April, 11, 1805.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant regarding, the report of the Thanadar of Pooree on Dolgovinda's[1] conduct.

2. I am much concerned to find that the Board consider so many of my references unsatisfactory, but I have to acquaint you for the information of the Board that it is not customary for Thanadars to give detailed and circumstantial reports of circumstances cognizable by the civil power that their province does not extend beyond reporting the fact and giving the names of the evidence, and as the Thanadar of Pooree has reported to me in the usual form I made my reference accordingly to the Board.

3. If previous to the Boards passing any decision on Dolgovind's conduct, or directing the adoption of any means to prevent his proceeding so illegally and contrary to all Law and Justice, it should require the facts set forth by the Thanadar to be substantiated, it will be requisite to summon the party to the head criminal Cutcherree, when regular proceedings will be held and copies of them transmitted for the information and decision of the Board.

4. The Thanadars report does not strike me as conveying the meaning attached to it by the Board or if it may be construed into such the fault rests with the Pititioner and not in my opinion with the Thanadar. I enclose a translation of the part alluded to by the Board." (p. 1.)

2. Establishment for the Faujdaree Department of the Southern Division of the Province of Cuttack or Zillah Jagannath.

		(Pay p.m.)
Daroga[2]	....	*
Roobukar Nuvees[3]	....	*
Sherishtadar[4] or Record Keeper	....	50
Persian Moonshee for parwannah	....	30
Persian Moonshee for Summon Nuvees	....	20
Deputy Shurishtadar or Record Keeper	....	10

* Asterisks indicate missing of words or figures owing to damaged condition of paper.

1. Dolgovinda was the Ratha Parichha or an employee of the Jagannath temple in charge of construction of cars.

2. *Darogha* (P)—a manager or overseer, a customs, excise or police officer.

3. *Rubakari* (P)—record of a case. *Navis* (P)—a writer.

4. *Sharistadar* (P)—the head ministerial officer.

Persian Moonshee[5] for copying proceedings for the Court of Circuit	24
2 Ooreea Moonshees @ Rs. 12 each	24
2 Persian Moonshees for copying proceedings into a Book	18
Persian accountant or Hissaub Nuvees	10
Persian Moonshee for making out six month report	10
Nazeer[6]	40
Deputy Nazeer	20
Bukshee[7]	15
25 Chupprassees @ 4 Rs. each	100
Dufturee[8]	10
Jailor	25
Doctor	15
Paper, Ink and Lighters & ca.	30
Mussulman Sweeper	5
Hindoo Sweaper	5
Executioner	4
Mehter	4
Korahburdar	5

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3. *C. Grome*

to

T. Fortescue,
Secretary to the Commissioners,
Cuttack, April 23, 1805.

"In reply to your letter of the 20th Ultimo, requiring an estimate for Establishment of a regular Ganj, and the situation in which I propose to erect it, I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Board, that it is proposed the Ganj[10] shall contain two hundred houses and each house is averaged at 22 Rupees which will amount in the whole, to Rupees four thousand four Hundred (Rs. 4,400). The situation which appears to me best calculated for the erection of this Ganj is, at Khannugur[11] on the banks of the Kutjooree.[12] I have consulted some of the most respectable merchants of this place on the best of establishing this Gunj, and it is by their advice, that I propose the shop keepers from all rent the first year, after which amount advanced by Government will be recovered from them in one to three years, according to the state of the Gunj, and the annual assessment afterwards will be carried to the accounts of Government."

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5. *Munshi* (Ar.)—a writer.
6. *Nazir* (Ar.)—an inspector or officer for serving process.
7. *Bakshi* (H.)—a pay-master or an accountant of the forces.
8. *Daftari* (H.)—a record-keeper, commonly an inferior office servant who prepares writing materials and arranges books.
9. Probably Koravarava, a low tribe.
10. *Ganj* (H.)—a market.
11. *Khannagar*—south-eastern part of Cuttack town.
12. *Kathjuri*—a tributary of the river Mahanadi forming the southern boundary of the Cuttack town.

I am assured of the support and co-operation of some of the most respectable merchants in Cuttack, towards carrying the plan into complete effect," (pp. 9-10.)

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4. *C. Grome*

To

Thomas Fortescue,

Secretary to the Commissioners,

Cuttack. May 3,1805.

"In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose a list of Thanas which will be required to be permanently established throughout the Moghulbundy,[13] when that system of Police is deemed necessary. I do not however pretend to say that no alteration will ever be required as that point will be better ascertained on the nomination of Thanadars." (p. 11.)

"List of Thanas that will be required in the Southern Division of Cuttack or Zilla Juganath with their boundaries N.E.S. and W.

Name of thanas	North boundary	South boundary	East boundary	West boundary
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack[14]	Mahunddee[15]	Baliunta[16]	Kaujang[17]	Beeranassee[18]
Peeply[19]	Nore Baliunta	Suttabadee[20]	Undeea[21]	Kaloopara[22]
Poorshootum[23]				
Chetter	Suttabadee	Nersing[24] Puttan.	Bitulgang[25]	Killa Roorung[26]
Malood[27]	Nersing Puttum.	Pyga	the sea	Pareekood[28]

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13. *Mughalbandi*—the portion of Orissa that was under the direct rule of the Mughals, that is, the coastal plains comprising the modern districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri.

14. Cuttack.

15. Mahanadi, a river flowing on the north of Cuttack.

16. Balianta, Police Station in Puri dist. to the north of Bhubaneswar.

17. Kujang, head-quarter of the estate of the same name near the sea coast

18. Bidanasi, the north-western part of Cuttack town.

19. Pipli, a P.S. to the south of Bhubaneswar.

20. Satyabadi, a P.S. to the north of Puri.

21. Andia, not indentifiable.

22. Kalupada Ghat, on the Chilika lake near a railway station of that name.

23. Purusottam Chhatra, Puri.

24. Narasingpatan, on the coast to the east of Puri (according to old map).

25. Bitulganj—not indentifiable.

26. Killa Rodang, in Khurda, the residence of Bakhsi Jagabandhu Bidyadhara, the hero of the Paik Rebellion of 1817.

27. Malud, a small estate in the western corner of the Puri district adjoining Bajrakot on the west (according to old map). It was a military outpost under the Marathas and its *thanadar* Fateh Muhammad helped the English to cross the Chilika to come into Orissa.

28. Parikud, an estate adjoining Malud,

Puhrajpoor[29]	Mahanadi	Sadeepoor[30]	Huupoor[31]	Autpoor[32]
Teerun[33]	Nuwabputna[34]	Binhar[35]	Pundooa[36]	Hunpoor
Hurryhur-poor[37]	Hurhurpoor	Deogaon[38]	Junkur[39]	Burra[40]
			Beesee.	
Gope[41]	Deagong	Bitulgong	Goolra[42]	Undeea.

5. *C. Grome*

to

Thomas Fortescue,

Secretary to the Commissioners,

Cuttack, May 7, 1805.

"In reply to your letter of the 6th Instant I have the honor to enclose a list of the Establishments required for the Thanahs forwarded by me on the 3rd Instant.

At those Thanahs where two Mohurrers and two Jumadars mentioned those are out chokees at which it is intended one Mohurrer and Jumadar and a proportionate member of Burkundazes will be stationed. (p. 12.)

List of Establishment required for the Thanahs at present suppossed competent to the Duties of Police in the whole of the Mughulbundee of the Southern Division of Cuttack or Zilla Jugunath.

Cuttack.

	Thanadar ...	55
4	Jumadars[43] at 10 Rs. each	40
2	Mohurrers[44] at 10 Rs. each	20
60	Burqundazes[45] at 4 Rs. each	240
	Paper & Lights	5
		360-0-0

29. Paharajpur, to the north of Jagatsingpur in the Cuttack district.

30—32. Not identifiable.

33. Tirun, in Tirtol P.S. in the Cuttack district.

34. Not identifiable.

35. Benhar Pargana, adjoining Harishpur and Marichpur estates on the west (according to old map).

36. Not identifiable.

37. Hariharpur, a pargana of the Cuttack district (according to old map) with Jagatsingpur as its head-quarters.

38. Pandua in Tirtol P.S. ?

39. Jhankar Bisi—an old pargana of Cuttack adjoining Hariharpur on the west.

40. Not identifiable.

41. Gop, a P.S. in the Puri District to the north of Konarka.

42. A small *Killa* near the sea-coast.

43. Jamadar (P.), a leader of persons, a police or excise officer.

44. *Muharir*, a clerk or a writer.

45. *Barqandaz* (Ar.)—matchlock man, an Indian guard armed with sword and shield.

PEEPLY NORE.

Thanadar	30	
2 Jumadars at 10 Rs. each	20	
2 Mohurrers at 10 Rs. each	20	
20 Burquendazes at 4 Rs. each	80	
Paper & Lights	5	
		155-0-0

POORSHOOTUM.

Thanadar	30	
3 Jamadars	30	
3 Mohurrers	30	
25 Burquendazes	100	
Paper & Lights	5	
		195-0-0

MALOOD.

Thanadar	30	
2 Mohurrers	20	
2 Jumadars	20	
20 Burquendazes	80	
Paper & Lights	5	
		155-0-0

PUHRAJPOOR

Thanadar	25	
1 Mohurrer	10	
1 Jumadar	10	
15 Burquendazes	60	
Paper & Lights.	5	
		110-0-0

TEERUN.

Thanadar	25	
1 Mohurrer	10	
1 Jumadar	10	
15 Burquendazes at 4 Rs. each	60	
Paper & Lights	5	
		110-0-0

HURRYHURPOOR.

Thanadar	30	
2 Mohurrers	20	
2 Jamadara	20	
20 Burquendazes	80	
Paper & Lights	5	
		155-0-0

GOPE.

Thanadar	30	
2 Mohurrers	20	
2 Jumadars	20	
20 Burquendazes	80	
Paper & Lights	5	
		155-0-0
		Sa. Rs. 1,395-0-0"

6. *C. Grome*

To

Thomas Fortescue,

Secretary to the Commissioner

Cuttack, May 13, 1805

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo and as the Board are of opinion that the plan proposed by me for a Gunj was on too extensive a scale and appeared more like a Bazar than a Gunj, I have now the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Board that for the purpose of erecting sheds for the accommodation of the Beoparees and making a drain or two and clearing the spot at Khannugar for the Gunj will require the sum of fifteen hundred or two thousand rupees, but it shall be my object rather to fall short of than exceed that sum." (p. 14.)

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7. *C. Grome*

to

Robert Ker,

Magistrate of Zillah Balasore.

May, 18, 1805,

"Having received the instructions of the Board of Commissioners to call in and discharge such of the corps of Burkundazes as are not absolutely necessary, I have to request the favor of your informing me if those stationed at Kunka may be recalled without detriment to the Public Service." (p. 15.)

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8. *C. Grome*

to

Lieut. Col. Fergusson,

Commanding 2nd Battalion—7 Regiment B.N.I.

June 17, 1805.

"I enclose copy of an advertisement which I have to beg the favor of your making public in your corps." (p. 22.)

ADVERTISEMENT

' Nine Elephants and two Camels captured at Coordah, the Property of the Honble Company to be sold by public auction at the Elephant sheds at Cuttack on the 1st. July at 9 a.m."

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9. *C. Grome*
to

Lieut. Colonel Fergusson,

Commanding the Province of Cuttack.

July 10, 1805.

"As the Thanadar of the Town of Cuttack has hitherto been subject to much abuse and ill treatment by the servants of Gentlemen going to him for coolies, bearers etc. and also by speahees going for the same purpose

I have appointed another man named Jugunath Canongo to answer all demands of the above nature, and I have to request the favor of your informing the whole of the officers under your command of this nomination, as any man either private servant or Sepahee who is again guilty of any improper conduct by word or deed towards the Police Officer of the Town will be liable to be heavily fined or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case—Jugunath Canongo will be found in the Bukhshee Bazar." (p. 25.)

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10. *C. Grome*

to

Lieut. Colonel Fergusson.
Commanding the Province of Cuttack.
July. 10, 1805.

"In consequence of the report made by Mr. Skepton Assistant, Surgeon of this station of the dangerous state to which a Woman is reduced by an assault made on her by Edward Harrety of Artillery, I have to request you will keep the said Harrety in confinement until the fate of the poor Woman be decided. I have likewise to request you will send the Prisoner to this Court tomorrow morning at 10 O'clock." (p. 26.)

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11. *C. Grome*

to

Lieut. Colonel Fergusson,
Commanding the Province of Cuttack.
July. 27 1805.

"The Surgeon of this Station having reported to me that the woman who was beat by Edward Harrity now a prisoner in the main guard, is out of danger on the account, I have to request you will have the goodness to issue the necessary orders for his release from confinement." (p. 28.)

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12. *C. Grome*

to

H. Hodgson, Registrar to the Court of
Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.
Aug. 2, 1805.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th Ultimo enclosing Extract of a Letter from the 3rd. Judge of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad regarding the reduction of the allowances granted by Government to Prisoners.

In reply I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Court of Circuit that the allowance for diet to the convicts in this Division is three pun[46] per day, and that the excessive dearness of every article of life, save salt, precludes the possibility of reducing those allowances at present, tho' it is to be hoped it may be effected at some future period." (p. 30.)

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46. *Pana* means 80 cowry shells, four cowries make one *ganda* and 20 *gandas* make one pana, 16 panas make one *kahana*. Under the British the rate of exchange was fixed at 4 kahanas of cowries to a sicca rupee.

13. *C. Grome*

to

Thomas Fortescue,

Secretary to the Commissioner for the

Affairs of Cuttack.

August 5, 1805

"I have to beg the favor of your acquainting the Board that in consequence of information I had received of base fanams selling in the Bazar I caused strict search to be made and the result has been that not only numerous base fanams have been found but that they are made by a Gang of Coiners who reside at Tangpara and Echapoor in the Pergunnah of Kutlo[47] within the Territory of the Raja of Kundeeapara[48]. As I strongly suspect these men are protected by the Raja, I concieve it would be useless attempting to apprehend them thro' him, therefore if the Board approve of it I propose issuing a warrant myself by which means I am in hopes of being successful in seizing them." (pp. 31-32.)

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14. *C. Grome*

to

Major Fletcher,

Commanding at Khoorda.

August 26, 1805

"I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Magistrate of the Ganjam District and to request the favour of your adopting such measures in consequence as may prevent the Rebel Juggunath Deo from finding refuge within the Khoorda Territory. I shall write to the Rajas in your neighbourhood to assist in apprehending him and should any of them succeed, I shall desire them to send him to you, and then request you will be so obliging as to forward him under a strong guard to me or to Ganjam." (p. 34.)

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15. *C. Grome*

to

P. Cherry.

Magistrate Zillah Ganjam.

August 26, 1805

"I have received your letter without date regarding Jugunath Deo, and in reply I beg to assure you that your wishes therein expressed shall be complied with, and no exertion on my part shall be wanting both in assisting your people should they pursue the Rebel into my jurisdiction and in adopting every measure which may appear calculated for the apprehension of the delinquent." (pp. 34-35.)

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47. Kantilo.

48. Khandpara, a Feudatory Estate of Orissa.

49. Jagannath Deo was Jagannath Bhanja, the illegitimate brother of Dhananjaya Bhanja, the Raja of Ghumsar. After the death of Dhananjaya Bhanja, his two illegitimate brothers, Jagannath and Brundabana together with Dora Bisoi carried on fight against the British authorities in Ghumsar,

16. *C. Grome*

to

S.T. Goad

Registrar to the Nizamut Adawlut

August 30, 1805.

"The circumstances of a murder lately brought before this Court not appearing to me cognizable by it agreeably to the 7th Section of the 4th Regulation of 1804, but at the same time not feeling perfectly satisfied on that point, and the offence being of an heinous nature, I have to solicit the instructions of the Nizamat Adawlut whether it be so or not.

The Murder was committed on the 31st October 1803 seventeen days subsequent to the surrender of the Town and Fort of Cuttack and as the Mehomedan in such cases was the Law in force during the former Government, yet the perpetrators being tributary Rajahs who had the power of life and death in their own Territories, the Regulation may not probably apply to them; they moreover affirm that they did not know of our being in possession of the Province until they received a Hookumnamah[50] copy of which I enclose, which appears to have been dated on the very day the offence was committed and consequently could not have reached them for some days subsequent." (p. 36.)

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17. *C. Grome*

to

W. B. Bayley.

Acting Registrar to the Nizamut Adalut, Fort William,

Sept. 23, 1805.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 13th Instant requiring copy of the proceedings of this Court in the case of a Murder referred by me to the Nizamut Adalut on the 30th Ultimo together with any document or information connected with the case all of which I have now the honor to forward for the information of the Nizamut adalut.

The circumstances of the case are too clear to admit of a doubt of the Raja of Hurrispoor[51] but whether the Regulation alluded to applies in this instance, is more than I could take upon myself to decide in a crime of so atrocious a nature." (p. 39.)

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18. *C. Grome*

to

Major Morgan.

Commanding the Provincial Corps at Cuttack.

October 11, 1805

"Various disturbances having lately occurred in the Town and particularly at night which the Police officers have not been able to prevent, or even to apprehend the offenders from their being in large bodies and armed

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50. *Hukumnama* (Ar.)—a written order or a decree of a court.

51. A small estate in the Cuttack district adjoining the estate of Kujang.

with Bludgeons, I have to beg the favor of your furnishing me with a hundred men of your corps if they can be spared, to assist in maintaining the peace of the Town and the quiet of the Inhabitants.

As I have removed from my late Residence close to the Cutcherree, I have also to solicit the favor of a Cutcherree Guard." (p. 43.)

APPENDIX II

Vol. No. 12 (Judicial Department)

18. A REPORT ON A LIST OF THE FORTS IN THE DISTRICT OF CUTTACK
by
G. Hartwell, Acting Magistrate, Cuttack, May 23, 1808. pp. 47-73.

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	BANKEE.... Bredge Beharee Sreechundun. (Banki; Brajabehari Srichandan)	30 Yrs.	40 Yrs	12 Kos.	S. W.	A mud fort with the principal entrance facing the east, a heavy jungle approaches on the north and west sides nearly to the walls and is reckoned to be about 2 Kos deep. On the sheets of this jungle is a fine open cultivated country. In the road leading to the fort there are 3 moorchas[1] which during the Marhatta Government were occupied by Pikes[2] and other armed men, to the S. of the fort is a hill called Toolseepoor,[3] which is the boundary between Bankee and Nayagur. The Fort of Bankee is on the S. side of the Mahanuddee[4] and is one of the Gerjats. (Garhjat)
2	DUSPULLA & JOORMOO.... Krisdeeo Bunj (Daspalla and Jorumu; Krushna Chandra Bhanj)	1 Yr.	14 Yrs.	30 Kos.	S. W. N. W.	Joormoo is a mud fort and was formerly in the possession of Dul Rajah ** who dying without issue was succeeded by Jorwarsing the Rajah of Angole. Jorwarsing during the Soobedarship[5] of Rajahram[6] pundit mortgaged the fort of Joormoo to the Rajah of Duspulla who presenting a Nuzur[7] to Rajaram Soobedar[6] was

*Portion within brackets are added by the Editor. Further notes are given at the end. The description of the forts contain no punctuation marks which have been inserted by the Editor for conveneince of the readers.

** According to a petition made by Prithi Sing to the British Government in *amli* 1211 (1803-04) Raja Krushna Singh of Angul having died childless was succeeded by his brother Achul Mansing whose son was Jorawar Sing.

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						constituted the Rajah of Joormoo. To a place called Belpara which is 7 Kos from Duspulla the road is open and tolerably good but afterwards it becomes extremely narrow with a thick and deep jungle on either side. In this passage 2 or 3 moorchas have been erected. To the S. of the Fort of Duspulla stands a hill called Nubun Moondeea[8] which forms the boundary of Goomsur[9] and Nayagur. To the N. & W. runs the Burmool hills and to the E. is the principal entrance. Joormoo is fortified on 4 sides with a mud wall to the S. of which are the Burmool[10] hills. To the E. is the road leading to the Fort which is confined on both sides with a heavy jungle and which extends round the N. & W. faces of Joormoo. Both these forts are reckoned among the Garjats. Duspulla is on the south and Joormoo on the north side of Mahanuddee.
3	NURSING-POOR... Jagemat Mansing Hurreechundun Mahapatra. (Narsingpur, Jagannath Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra)	9 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	27 Kos.	N. W.	A mud fort, the road as far as Kanoopoor which is 21 Kos is open and good except in some few places where there is jungle, the remaining 6 Kos is through a thick jungle. The road is narrow and intercepted in 2 or 3 places by moorchas. The entrance to the fort faces the E., to the south is a *Nala*[11] and to the N. & W. jungle, on the borders of which rises the hill called Ghatun. Nursingpur is

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						one of the Gerjats and is situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
4	ATHGUR ... Sreekurn Gopenat Bewurta Putnnik. (Athgarh; Srikarana Gopinath Bebarta Patnaik)	30 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	8 Kos.	W.	This fort like the above mentioned is of mud and situated in a jungle under the immediate authority of the Bewurta[12] holding possession of the territory included in Athgur or 8 forts whence is derived its name. They are situated from 2 to 3 Kos distant from each other but from the description given of them do not deserve the name of forts. Athgur is reckoned among the Gerjats and situated to the N. of the Mahanuddee.
5	KENDUAAPARA ... Nursing Bhomurbur Roy Maudraj. (Khandpara; Narsingh Briramarbar; Rai Mardaraj.)	14 Yrs.	37 Yrs.	20 Kos.	S. W.	This fort is on the S. side of the Mahanuddee and is one of the Gerjats. The road towards it as far as Kutlo[13] is tolerably good but from Kutlo to Kenduapara which is 2 Kos the road is sufficiently broad to admit only of one carriage to pass along it. Having left Kutlo a short distance a bungalow is met with, which is called a moorcha and through which the road passes. At a short distance from the bungalow is a barrier called the Bagmooa[14] within which is the Shurhurpunnah[15] or place where the people of Kenduapara reside. From each side of the Bagmooa to the gate of the fort called the Bagsing runs a mud wall. The fort itself is said to be sur-

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	12
						rounded by a ditch which con- tains water all the year round. The Bagsing faces the E. and to the N. at a little distance, ap- pears the hill of Duspulla.
6	NYAGUR .... Bunacksing- Mandhata. (Nayagarh; Binaik Singh Mandhata)	20 Yrs.	37 Yrs.	32 Kos.	S. W.	From Cuttack to Sonakulla which is 26 Kos towards Nyagur although here and there some jungle is to be met with, the road is tolerably good. From Sonakulla to a place called Eetuarmuttee is 4 Kos and on either side of the road which is very narrow a bamboo fence has been formed. Between Eetuarmuttee and a stone entrance called Putter Dewar[12] there are 8 barriers and from Putter Dewar to the entrance of the the fort is 2 Kos. This fort stands in a jungle which is bordered by hills and the princi- pal entrance faces the E. Nya- gur is one of the Gerjats and is situated on the S. side of the Mahanuddee.
7	HINDOLE .... Kristo Chandnr Murdaraj Jugdeo. (Hindol; Krushna Chandra Mardaraj Jagadev.)	25 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	25 Kos.	N. W.	The road is said to be good as far as Rasole 11 Kos from Cnttack to the pass of Nursingpoor. 11 Kos further the road is bad and from the pass of Nursingpoor to the entrance of the fort which faces the E. there is a continued bamboo fence regularly made. This fort is situated on the brow of a hill and is surround- ed by a heavy jungle. From Nursingpoor to Hindole is 3

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant From Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Kos. The fort of Hindole is a Gerjat, and is on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
8	TIGREEA.... Chumput Sing (Tigria ; Champat Singh.)	12 Yrs.	22 Yrs.	12 Kos.	N. W.	Is one of the Gerjats and is situated to the N. of the Mahanuddee. The fort is of mud, on the N. and W. sides is jungle and the entrance faces the E. To the S. is an open cultivated country.
9	BURUMBA.... Pendeekee-Mundraj. (Baramba ; Pindaki Mangraj)	20 Yrs.	42 Yrs.	17 Kos.	N. W.	The road leading to this fort runs through a jungle and in the direction of and only a short distance from the N. bank of the Mahanuddee to a hill called Butrukee Takooryne[17] is 13 Kos. From that hill to a Moorcha named Hattee Dewar is I Kos after passing which the country becomes a little more open but the remaining 2 Kos to the entrance called the Sing Durwaza[18] is through a heavy jungle. Within the Sing Durwaza is the Shurhurpunnah. The fort is of mud and the entrance faces the E. On the N, and S. sides is a thick jungle and to the W. is a hill called Budreeka. This fort is also reckoned among the Gerjats.
10	DHENKANAL Ramchundur-Mahendur. (Ramchandra Mahendra)	8 Yrs.	45 Yrs.	19 Kos.	N. W.	To Talpudda is reckoned 8 Kos, the 3 next Kos to a moorcha called Govindpoor is long and narrow road with a deep jungle on either side. In the next 5 Kos are situated several barriers and in the remaining 3 Kos are more moorchas and a very narrow road near the

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						entrance of the fort. Two ditches have been dug which extend from the bottom of two hills which stand on the N. & S. sides of the fort to the W. is a heavy jungle. Under the authority of this Rajah are 3 other buildings which are called killahs.[19] Dhenkanal is a Gerjat and situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.[20]
11	ANGOLE[21].... Jorwarsing[22] Murdraj Beerbur jugdees. Angul; (Jorawar Singh Mardaraj Birabar Jagadeb)	10 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	32 Kos.	W.	The entrance of the fort of Angole faces the E. and the N. S. & W. sides are surrounded with jungle and hills. From Cuttack to Kutlo which is 7 Kos the road is tolerably good and open. At the distance of 5 Kos further is a place called Arreekputna but the 3 latter Kos to Arreekputna is less intercepted with jungle than the 2 first. To Panmoorga is 3 Kos and is through territory belonging to the Rajah of Dhekanal. At a short distance from the road is a heavy jungle on both sides from Panmoorga to Echrapal which is through the territory of Hindole, 2½ Kos from Echarpal to a village called Raslo is a heavy jungle. 3 Kos in extent at Raslo you quit the country of Hindole and passing through a jungle of 2 Kos arrive at Darokot. From Darokot to the Gurh Tulmool[23] is 5 Kos and from Tulmool to the Fort of *Angole*[24] is 4½ Kos

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						the 2 first of which is through jungle but the remaining of the road is open This fort is of mud and surrounded with a thick bamboo jungle and is situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee. Angole is one of the Gerjats.
12	TALCHER ... Bhagruthe Beerbur Hurreechun-dun Teekaet. (Bhagirathi Birabar Harichandan Tikait[25])	20 Yrs.	35 Yrs.	30 Kos.	N. W.	The fort of Talcher is distant from Cuttack 30 Kos. To Atgur[26] is 8 Kos, thence through a part of the several territories of Tigreea, Barumba Dheekanal and Hindole to a place called Rasole is 10 Kos. From Rasole to Nursingatee is 4 Kos. thence to Hindole 3 Kos and from the last mentioned place to Talcher 7 Kos. The fort is of mud, the walls of which are 6 or 8 feet in breadth. On the out side of the mud wall have been driven large wooden stakes and the whole is surrounded with a thick bamboo jungle. On the skirts of the jungle to the W. of the fort is an open cultivated country for nearly 1 Kos in extent which is bounded by hills. On the south side the bamboo jungle extends to a great distance to the E. is also jungle with hills at the distance of 2 Kos. On the N. side is the entrance to the fort. Over the gateway a bangalow has been built which is occupied by a certain number of the Pikes[27] belonging to the * *

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	MOHUR-BUGE.... Ranee Sometra Bunj. (Mayurbhanj); Rani Sumitra Bhanj)	10 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	50 Kos.	N.	From Cuttack to Balasore is reckoned 43 Kos, thence to a small village called Rumna[28] 3 Kos and from Rumna to Muntreegurh[29] 3 Kos. At this place a temple has been erected and dedicated to Mahades.[30] To the S. of this temple is a Nala called the Koome Nala, to the N. of which is a thick bamboo jungle. In this jungle is situated the first fort and at the distance of about ½ a Kos from it is the old fort of Mantreegur. Within the walls of this old fort which are very thick is situated a house belonging to the Ranee.[31] The next fort to be met with is called Koorarua which is of mud and is distant from Mantreegur 3 Kos. From Koorarua to Bamungong which is 3 Kos the road is more open. On the N. side of Bamungong runs a Nala 2 Kos from which is the fort of Hurreehurpoor.[32] In this fort the Ranee resides. The road from Bamungong to Hurreehurpoor is through a thick jungle and by which also the fort is surrounded, 6 Kos W. from Hurreehurpoor is a Ghatee or guard house called Bamungatee. Mohurbunge is 3 Kos to the S. of Hurreehurpoor and is situated 50 Kos to the N. of the Mahanuddee and is one of the Gerjata.
14	NEELGEREE Ram Chandur	11 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	40 Kos.	N	This fort is situated on the N. side is a hill called Chocmyrunar, on the W. is a heavy

No.	Name of Fort and Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Murdraj (Nilgiri ; Ramchandra Mardaraj)					jungle and a small hill. The entrance to the fort faces the E. and is guarded by a Moorcha called Amarar—Neelgeree is to the N. of the Mahanuddee and is one of the Gerjats.
15	RANGPOOR Bridgodur Naryndur. (Ranpur; Bajradhar Narendra)	5 Year.	34 Yrs.	18 Kos.	S.	From Cuttack towards Rungpoor to a place called Dorotang is 3 Kos and to Andarood is 2 Kos further. Both jungle and open country is met within these 5 Kos, to Merasal is 2 Kos further and through a very heavy jungle from Merasal to Loojarsing is 3 Kos and the road is much more open than the 2 last Kos. At Loojarsing there is a barrier and thence to Tegreea hat is 4 Kos, thus far the Khoorda territory extends. Several Moorchas were erected in this road during the Marhatta Government and were well-guarded but since have been entirely destroyed. From Tegreea hat to the fort of Rungpoor which is of mud is 4 Kos and through a very thick jungle. Rungpoor is to the S. of the Mahanuddee and is one of the Gerjats.
16	KOONJUR Junardhun Bunj. (Keonjhar ; Janardana Bhanj)	12 Yrs.	32 Yrs.	60 Kos.	N. W.	Between Cuttack and a hill called Munagatee which is 37 Kos, 10 or 12 Moorchas are to be met with. To the E. of the hill Munagatee runs a Nala and another also runs under the W. side called the Barabank which is fordable in several places From Munagatee to another large hill

No.	Name of Fort and Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						called Barapuhar is 17 Kos from which place to the Koornee Nuddee is 2 Kos and thence to Koonjur 4 Kos. To the southward and westward at the distance of 1/2 a Kos from the fort are hills and to the N. is an open country. The walls of the fort of Koonjur are of stone and mud, it is one of the Gerjats and stands in the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
17	MUNGUL-POOR Nursing Byreegunjun Bhooean Mahapata. (Mangalpur; Narasingha Bairiganjana Bhuian Mahapatra)	30 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	40 Kos	N. W.	This fort is situated on the brow of a hill, the S. side is guarded by 2 Moorchas. To the N. is a hill called Googdehar on which is a thick jungle. To the W. is a bamboo Moorcha and to the E. a light jungle. The entrance of the fort of Mungulpoor is to the S. The territory included under the authority of this Rajah is only 4 Kos in circumference is included in the Mogulbundy and situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
18	TALMOONDA Treebickram Puraj Beedhadur Bhooean Mahapatra. Talmunda; Tribikrama Praharaj Bidyadhara Bhuian Mahapatra)	10 Yrs.	62 Yrs.	85 Kos	N.	Talmoonda is a small mud fort situated in a plain and surrounded with bamboos. To the N. 1 Kos distant from the fort is a hill called Mohoomohun and the entrance faces the east. This fort is included in the Mogulbundy and stands on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	FUTTEEA Muddosodun Deo. (Patia; Mudhusudan Dev.)	3 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	3 Kos.	S.	Putteea is on the S. side of the Mahanuddee and is surrounded with bamboos and other jungle. The entrance to the fort which is of mud faces the E. and the jungle to the W. extends to the boundaries of Khoordah. Putteea is included in the Mogulbundy.
20	HURRECH-POOR Neethunt-Mundraj. (Harispur; Nilakantha Mardaraj)	25 Yrs.	55 Yrs.	20 Kos	S.E.	To the E. of this fort is a jungle about 1 Kos deep and which extends nearly to the sea, to the W. runs a nala called low area and a Nuddee named Maharna also runs to the S. To the N. is jungle in which have been erected several Moorchas. The entrance of the fort faces the W. Hurrichpoor is included in the Mogulbundee and situated on the S. of the Mahanuddee.
21	BISHUN-POOR Kreepa Sindoo-Sreechundun. (Bishnupur; Krupasindhu Srichandan)	10 Yrs.	35 Yrs.	20 Kos	E.	To the E. of the fort Bishunpoor is both jungle and open country in extent about 2 Kos. Not far distant from the borders of this jungle is the sea; to the W. is a jungle in which there are 4 bamboo Moorchas; the jungle on the N. and S. faces of this fort is not so heavy as that on the west. Bishunpoor is included in the Mogulbundy and situated on the S. side of the Mahanuddee.
22	MERCHPOOR The widow of Gopeenat Mundraj Ranee Kustora Dey,	2 Yrs.	24 Yrs.	18 Kos.	E.	At the distance of nearly 1 Kos form the E. face of this fort runs a nuddee called the Maharna. The principal entrance faces the W. but the road leading to the fort is intercepted

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Marichpur; Rani Kasturi Dei, widow of Gopinath Mangraj)					by the Deb[34] nuddee. There are also 3 Nalas to the N. and a heavy jungle. Merchpoor is included in the Mogulbundy and is situated on the S. side of the Mahanudee.
23	ALL Rajah Ramkeshun Deo. (Ali, Raja Ranikrushna Deb)	35 Yrs.	52 Yrs.	22 Kos.	N. E.	This fort is of mud and is surrounded with a bamboo jungle. To the N. runs th Brahmunnee[35] Nuddee; to the S. and W. beyond the bamboo jungle is cultivation and to the E. is also a light jungle. The territory of All is included in the Moguldundy and is situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
24	KANTAJEER Pudlub Hurreechundun (Kantajhar; Padmanabh Harichandan[36])	40 Yrs.	67 Yrs.	20 Kos.	N.	This fort is of mud and has a jungle all round it of about 1/4 of a Kos in breadth. There are 2 bamboo Moorchas in the jungle to the E. of the fort on which side is also the entrance To the S. on the skirts of the jungle is cultivation. Kantajeer is included in the Mogulbundy and is situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
25	RUGREE Churlamunnee Naryndur. (Ragadi;[37] Chudamani Narendra)	11 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	23 Kos	N.	From Cuttack to a village called Olud is a distance of 21 Kos and thus far is through the Mogulhundee territory and the road is tolerably open but the 2 remaining Kos is through a heavy jungle which surrounds the fort of Rugree. Several bamboo Moorchas are on the S. E. and west sides of the fort and the jungle to the borders of the Koonjon[38] territory. This fort is of mud, has 3 different entrances to the E. N. and W., is in the Mogulbundee

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	12
						and is to the N. of thh Mahanuddee.
26	BULRAM POOR.... Gunness Sham Burbur Hurrechunduu. (Balarampur;[39] Ghunasyam Birabar Harichandan)	12 Yrs.	27 Yrs.	20 Kos.	N.	From Cuttack to a small village called Rajundurpoor is 15 Kos and thus far the road is good. 4 Kosh further a moorcha has been erected and having passed through a thick jungle and having crossed a Nullah the country becomes a little more open. At the distance of about 1/2 a Kos from the last mentioned Moorcha a second is met with, attached to which is a Cutcherry. The remainder of the road to the fort is extremely narrow and on the both sides is a heavy jungle. The fort of Bulrampoor is of mud and stands on the brow of a hill which protects the S. E. and West faces of it. The entrance is to the N. This fort is situated to the N. of the Mahanuddee and is included in the Mogulbundy.
27	AMBO[40]... Nund Mungraj. (Nanda Mangraj)	15 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	27 Kos.	N.	To a village called Gopalpoor situated in Purgh Surgurrur[41] is about 23 Kos from Cuttack. The road thus far is open and is through the Mogulbundee; the next 3 Kos is through the Koojur[42] territory and here have been erected 2 bamboo Moorchas. The remaining 1 Kos is guarded by a bamboo fence to the S. of the fort runs the Byturnee.[43] Nuddee a branch of which also runs close to the W. side of the fort; the N. face is secured by

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant From Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						a thick jungle which extends to the boundary of Koonjur. The entrance is to the E. The territory of Ambo comes under the description of Mogulbundee and is situated to the N. of the Mahanudee.
28	MUDDOO-PGOR.... Burbur Sdddnr-sund Dheer Naryndur. (Madhupur; Birabar Sudarsana Dhir Narendra)	12 Yrs.	25 Yrs.	18 Kos.	N.	From Cuttack to Rajendurpoor is 15 Kos and the road lays through the Mogulbondee. From Rajendurpoor to Deolee is 1 Kos further and is through a jungle in which is situated a bamboo Moorcha. A plain of 2 Kos succeeds this jungle which is intersected by the Danbunga Nala. At a short distance from this Nala is a house belonging to the Rajah. The road leading to which is difficult; the fort of Muddoorpur is situated on the brow of a hill. To the S. of it is another hill; to the W. is heavy jungle which reaches to a hill called Dokaree. On this hill there is another house the property of the Rajah, the jungle to the N. of which extends to the banks of a Nudee. Muddopoor is on the N. side of the Mahanuddee. and is included in the Mogulbundee.
29	SOOKOOND-DEEA.... Drebojy Hnrree-chundun Bhoonputtee.	18 Yrs.	25 Yrs.	23 Kos.	N.	To Rajendurpoor is 15 Kos and a good road all the way between Rajendurpoor... Hatteebar which is further are 2 Moorcha-house however by the....of Mantreea to

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Sukinda? Dhrubajay (?) Harichandan Bahinipati)					Hatteebar the road lays through a jungle and not far distant from the bank of the Brahmunnee Nuedee. From Hatteebar to Sookooudeea is 3 Kos through a very narrow road. Several bamboo barriers have been formed in the road leading to the fort. To the N. of Sookoondea is jungle in which is situated at the distance of 3 Kos a house belonging to the Rajah Neeakotee. 1 Kos further to the N.E. is a hill, the jungle on the W. side of which extends to the fort of Hurreepersaud which is 7 Kos from Sookoondea. This fort is of mud and is in the Mogulbundy territory and situated on the N. side of the Mahanuddee.
30	CHOUSEET-PARA" Damoodur Soture. (Chousathipara; Damodar Santra)	18 Yrs.	42 Yrs.	18 Kos.	N.	From Cuttack to Rajenderpoor is 15 Kos through the Mogulbundee and a good road thence to the fort of Chousutpara is 3 Kos. On the N. side of the fort runs a nuddee, to the E. is a high road to the W. is a plain and to the S. is the boundary of the territory of the Muddoopur Rajah. The fort is of mud, is situated to the N. of the Mahanudee and is included in the Mogulbundy. The principal entrance faces the east.
31	DURPUN Rajah Goolzar-hoosyee.	43 Yrs.	45 Yrs.	10 Kos.	N.	The fort of Durpnn is of mud and surrounded with bamboos. At a little distance to S. and W. are two hills called

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	fow situated rom Cnttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Darpan; Raja Gulzar Hussain)					Begga and Kola, to the N. are Several bamboo Moorchas and on the west side is the entrance. This fort is included in the Mogulbundee and is on the N. side of the Mahanudee.
32	DOMPARA Poorsootum Bhomurbur. (Dompara; Purusottam Bhramarbar.)	10 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	9 Kos.	S. W.	From Cuttack to Gylobank or otherwise known by the name of Debee Dowar[45] is 5 Kos. This road is tolerably open but is intersected by two nullas. Several Moorchas formerly stood on this road but no vestige of them any more remains. From Debee Dowar to Goonarbundgoheeree is 3 Kos, the remaining Kos is through a heavy jungle. The S. entrance to the fort of Doompara is called Jymungul[46] and that to the west Sugreegullee; on the N. side is a Moorcha called Goonarbund Goheeree[47]. These two entrances as also the Moorcha Goonarbund Goheeree are at the distance of nearly 2 Kos from the fort to the E. are hills and jungle. The fort itself is of mud and is situated on the top of a hill. No water is procurable within the walls but abundance is to be obtained at a short distance. Doompara is to the S. of the Mahanuddee aud is included in the Mogulbundy.
33	KOJUŃG Muddosodunsund Naryndur Bahadur.	3 Yrs.	20 Yrs.	20 Kos.	E.	This fort is to the N. of the Mahanudee and was formerly reckoned among the Gerjats but now all the regulations in force in the Zillah of Cuttack extend

No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kujang; Madhusudan Sendh Narendra Bahadur)					to the territory of Kojung in like manner as they do to the other forts included in the Mogulbundy. From Cuttack to Putheea [48] is 16 Kos and thence to Babekootee 3 Kos. This village is on the banks of the Maha, nuddee but the fort of Koojung is on the opposite side and at the distance of 1 Kos. The entrance of the fort faces the N., to the S. is a jungle 3 Kos in extent reaching to the boundary of Kalagoolee. Between the E. face and the sea is 1 Kos which is nearly all jungle, to the W. is also jungle, Paradeep,[49] Pullee. Rungeegur, Paragoolee and Kunkurdyeea are 5 other forts depending on Koojung.
34	CHEDRA.... Muddosodun Naryndur. (Chhedra; Madhusudan Narendra)	24 Yrs.	59 Yrs.	18 Kos.	E.	Chedra though possessing nothing which could entitle it to the name of a fort is reckoned among those included in the Mogulbundee of this district. To Kendrapara[50] which is 15 Kos from Cuttack the road is good. From Kendrapara to Chedra is 3 Kos, no remains of the fort now appear but the Rajah possessing a house on the site of the old fort, his residence goes by the name of the fort of Chedra.
35	KULKULLA[51] Ram chundur Beedeeadur. (Kulkala; Ramchandra Bidyadhar)	2 Yrs.	8 Yrs.	12 Kos.	E.	The Fort of Kulkulla is situated at the foot of a hill and is of mud but the wall that surrounds it and which was originally 15 or 16 feet in breadth has in several places

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No.	Name of Fort & Name of Rajah	How long present Rajah has reigned.	Age of Rajah	Distant from Cuttack	How situated from Cuttack	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						fallen down. To the N. of the fort is the entrance and a bamboo jungle also protects that face; to the S. is a hill; to the E. is a heavy bamboo jungle and on the W. face extends the hill at the foot of which the fort is situated Kulkulla is included in the Mogulbundee and is to the N. of the Mahanudee.
36	KUNKUR Bulbuddur Bhunj. (Kanika, Balabhadra, Bhani)	31 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	33 Kos.	E.	From Cuttack to Jehazpoor (Jajpur) is 17 Kos and thence to a place called Mutho Tanna[52] 8 Kos. The road thus far is open and good. From Mutho Tanna to the Byturnee Nuddee (Baitarani river) is 2 Kos, from the Byturnee to the Brahmunee Nuddee (Brahmani river) is 2 Kos. Further and thence to the Fort of Kunka through a jungle is 1 Kos. The entrance of the fort is to the N., to the south is a heavy jungle and several Nalas,[53] to the E. is a jungle 10 Kos in extent and which reaches nearly to the sea, to the W. is a little cultivation which is bounded by the territory belonging to Killah Kedra.[54] This Killah is distant 3 Kos from Kunkur but the road to it is extremely bad and is intercepted by many Nallas, Kedra and Kylodeep[55] are both under the authority of the Rajah of Kunkur.

G. HARTWELL
ACTING MAGISTRATE
(pp. 47-73).

NOTES

1. The word is probably *Mancha* or raised platform made of bamboo or wood for keeping watch.
2. *Paika*, Foot-soldiers of Orissan kings, (For further details see Stirling's *Orissa*, p. 25.)
3. Tulsipur.
4. Mahanadi, the famous river of Orissa.
5. *Subahdarship* (P.) governorship.
6. Rajaram Pandit, Maratha Subahdar of Orissa (1778-93).
7. *Nazr* (Ar.) gift or present.
8. Nabin Munda, '*Mundia*' (O) means a small hill.
9. Ghumsar, an Estate in the Ganjam district.
10. Barmul pass is on the north-west corner of Daspalla. It is famous for its picturesque sight. The pass connects Orissa with Madhya Prades. Here the Marathas made their last stand against the British in 1803.
11. *Nala* (O), a rivulet.
12. *Bebartta* (O.), Head officer of a Raja.
13. Kantilo; it was an important centre of trade during the time of the Marathas.
14. Baghmuha, literally means tiger-faced.
15. Outskirt of town (*Sahar*)?
16. *Pathara dwara* (O.), Stone-door.
17. *Thakurani* (O), goddess.
18. *Singhadaraja* (O), Lion gate.
19. Kila, fortress. It also conveys the sense of an estate in jungle or hilly regions.
20. Mahanadi
21. Angul.
22. Jorawar Singh.
23. Talmul in Angul.
24. Angul.
25. *Tekait*—In Orissa, the first son of a ruling chief is known Tekait.
26. Athgarh.
27. Paiks.
28. Remuna, a village 6 miles to the north of Balasore town. It contains the temple of Khirchora Gopinath.
29. Mantrigarh in Mayurbhanj.
30. Mahadeva or Lord Siva.
31. Rani (O), queen.
32. Haripur Garh, it was formerly the capital of Mayurbhanj. It contains some good specimens of architecture of the 15th century.
33. *Nadi*, river.
34. Devi.
35. Brahmani, it is the second biggest river in Orissa next to the Mahanadi. It flows through the districts of Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Cuttack.

36. It adjoins the eastern boundary of Sukinda. It is not included in the list of States given in Regulation XII of 1805.

37. It is to the north of Kantajhar and is not included in the list of States given in Regulation XII of of 1805.

38. Kujang.

39. It is between Madhupur and Sukinda. It was included in the Mughalbandi by 1805.

40. It is on the north bank of Vaitarani on the south-west corner of Bhadrak sub-division.

41. Sargada?

42. Keonjhar.

43. Baitarani.

44. It is to the north of Madhupur.

45. Devidwar. literally means the door of the goddess.

46. Jaymangal.

47. Gohiri, a low land.

48. Patia.

49. Paradip.

50. Kendrapara, headquarter of the sub-division of the same name in Cuttack.

51. It is to the West of Darpan.

52. Moto, a village in Chandbali P.S. of the Balasore District.

53. *Nala*, rivulets.

54. Chedra (vide Stirling's *Orissa* p. 46.)

55. Kokilo Dip, one of the forts under the Raja of Ali (*Ibid*).

19—Extract of a report from the late Commissioner at Cuttack Dated the 20th December, 1814, †

II—"The '*Ghurjaut*' or Tributary Mahauls"

Of the Ghurjaut Mahauls, or tributary Estates paying a fixed revenue to Government there are twenty-nine, as follows:—

1. Mahurbhunj (*Mayurbhanj*) *
2. Kunka (*Kanika*)
* 3. Autghur (*Athgarh*)
4. Marickpoor (*Marichpur*)
5. Aul (*Ali*)
* 6. Dunkanah (*Dhenkanal*)
* 7. Bankee (*Banki*)
* 8. Kundeeaparah (*Khandpara*)
* 9. Laumoo (*Jorumu Daspalla*)
*10. Neyaghur (*Nayagarh*)
*11. Nursingpore (*Narasinghpur*)
*12. Runpoor (*Ranpur*)
*13. Talcher
*14. Tigreah (*Tigria*)
*15. Neelgur (*Nilgiri*)
* 16. Ungool (*Angul*)
* 17. Hindole (*Hindol*)
18. Kaojung (*Kujang*)
19. Sherrespore (*Harispur*)
20. Sookundah (*Sukinda*)
* 21. Keonjhur (*Keonjhar*)
22. Mudoopoor (*Madhupur*)
23. Chedra (*Chhedra*)
24. Doomparrah (*Domparah*)
25. Dnrpun (*Darpan*)
26. Putcoo Doomparah (*Patia Dompara ?*)
* 27. Burmba (*Baramba*)
28. Bissenpoor (*Bishnupur*)
29. Culkulla. (*Kalkala*)

2nd. The estates above detailed are set down without any regard to position, as they stand in the Register received from Mr. Trower, the Collector, as I have no map to enable me to form any geographical arrangement. Several of the above Tributary Estates are subject to the operation of the British Laws and Regulations, and several of them are exempted from these influences. Those not liable to our Laws and Regulations, are marked.*

Mohurbunj, 3rd. This Zemindary pays a fixed tribute to the British Government of 1,C01 rupees per annum. The capital is Shurriarpoor,[1] situated 50 miles distant to the north of Cuttack. The territory of Mahurbhunj is extensive, and reaches towards the borders of Singbhoom. Mohurbhunj proper is bounded on the north by the district of Midnapore, on the East by Balasore, on the south by the Tributary Estate of Nulgur, and on the west by a chain of mountains. inhabited by a wild uncivilized race, called "*Goands*";[2] and is infested by wild elephants, which frequently destroy the crops. timber of various sorts are produced in the hills, and of considerable value, and exported by water to Balasore and other places. Iron, tar and lack, are produced in considerable quantities, and the country is capable of considerable improvement. Great improvement cannot however be expected from the

*† Portion in *Italics* are added by the Editor, Further notes are given at the end. The Commissioner was J. Richardson who was appointed as Special Commissioner of Cuttack in 1814. This report is not a part of the contents of Vol. No. 12, O. S. A. It is taken from the Board of Revenue Records (Vol xiii) and is given here for enabling the readers to make a Comparative study of the two reports are the same subject i.e. the Feudatory Estates of Orissa. It may be noted that the term '*Chhatis Gadjat* is Common in Orissa. The Report of G. Hortwell actually gives a list of thirty-six estates whereas the above report contains a list of only 29 estates omitting the following estates mentioned in the former report. The names of the estates omitted are Ambo, Balarampur, Kantajhar, Mangalpur, Talmunda and Harrispur.

Government and the uncivilized state of the inhabitants. This Zemindary has suffered from the hostile incursions of neighbouring chiefs; during the Mharatta[3] Government, this Estate paid a quit rent of 6,000 rupees per annum; but the proprietor was allowed to collect a tax from pilgrims passing certain Ghauts,[4] out of which the Mharatta Government received 10/16th and the proprietor 6/16th. On the conquest of the province, and its becoming a part of the British dominions, the tax above-mentioned being of the nature of Sayer,[5] or a transit duty, the levy of it is prohibited. The Rannee Sumatra Bhunj[6] who was at that time in possession, on account of the prohibition to levy the above tax, claimed not only exemption from tribute; but made a demand for a considerable sum on the British Government, as an equivalent for the loss she had sustained. The claim was rejected. There is a voluminous correspondence in the Collector's office relative to the disputed claims to this Estate; and a very minute and laborious investigation on the subject made by a special commission nominated by Government for that purpose, has taken place and the proceedings submitted to Government. The result has been that Trebikram Bhunj the person recognized by Government on the 24th of March 1812 as the proprietor, has been confirmed in the possession.

4th. The principal articles produced in Mohurbhunj are rice, timber of sorts. tar, oil, and lac, bows and arrows, and spears of some estimation in this province, are manufactured there, and a small quantity of these articles exported. The estimated revenue enjoyed by the proprietor is said to be about 40 or 50,000 rupees per annum. This territory extends 40. cose,[7] at 2½ miles to the cose, from east to west, and about 60 cose from north to south. There is no criterion by which to estimate the number of the inhabitants.

5th. The expediency of selling this Estate, on account arrears, may be doubted. It's territory forms an important part of our frontier, and it be of some consequence it's proprietor to our Government by moderation and forbearance. The smallness of the tribute and the great value of the Estate are, however, likely to preclude the probability of ever having occasion to agitate the question, self-interest, will most likely induce the proprietor, to be regular in the discharge of his tribute.

[8]Kunka 6th. This is one of the tributary Estates subject to the operation of the Laws and Regulations of the British Indian Government. This Estate is registered in the name of Juggarnauth Bhunj as eldest son to the late proprietor. His right to the succession is however disputed by another son of the late possessor. Both sons are said to be illegitimate. There are advocates and partisans in favour of each of the claimants, and many documents on the subject have been submitted to, and been reported on, and recorded in the Revenue Department but the claim to the succession is now under litigation before the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.[9] and consequently it would be improper to give any opinion on the subject, or to anticipate a decision, that will determine the disputed point, on mature deliberation, full evidence, and the principles of law, equity and justice, as applicable to the case. The capital Kunka, is situated about 80 miles from, and to the eastward of Cuttack. The extent of the territory is supposed to be about 75 miles from north to south, and 50 miles from east to west. The annual tribute is sicca rupees 9,32-6-10-3 and the estimated revenue enjoyed by the proprietor, one lakh. This Zemindarree [10] produces rice, and salt, in large quantities; also some cotton, sugarcane, honey and wax, the extent of the territory not yet ascertained.

[11] Neelgeer—7th. Is situated about 115 miles distant north from Cuttack, the amount of the tribute is 3,656-11-3-2 and the revenue derived from it by the proprietor is estimated at 19,000 rupees per annum. The supposed

extent of the Zemindarree is about 20 miles from north to south, and 18 miles east to west. On the conquest of Cuttack, a person named Rajah Ram Doss Adundee Shureechunder, [12] was in possession of Neelgeer, but it was laid claim to by a person called Doondhu Doss, who affirmed that Ramchunder had dispossessed him. Ramchunder however was acknowledged by the British Government, and has continued in possession. There are eight small Ghurs, or Zemindarrees, dependant on Neelgeer, situated on and amongst the neighbouring hills. The revenue of the Zemindarree during the Mharatta Government arose chiefly from a Tax levied on pilgrims, and merchants passing through the country. The produce consists of rice, sugarcane, bee-wax, oil and timber. The latter is exported to Balasore, and Chooramun: and is used in building vessels of small burthen. It should not be advisable to proceed against this Estate by attachment, and the usual process, to enforce the payment of arrears.

Ungool [13]—8th. Is distant from Cuttack 80 miles N. W. The annual tribute is 15,500-6-4. The revenue derived from the Zemindarree by the proprietor is estimated at 25,000 rupees per annum. The supposed extent cf this Zemindarree is about 125 miles from north to south, and 10 miles from east to west. The Ungool territory is bounded on the north, by the Brahminnee river, and the Tributary Estate of Talchere on the east, by that of Dhenkenal on the south, and by that of Nursingpoor, and on the west by a range of hills.[14]

9th. Zorawur Sing the late undisputed and rightful proprietor of the Estate, was succeeded by his full brother, [15] Joy Singh, When Joy Singh had been in posseesion four or five months, Prithee Singh the half brother of Jorawar Singh and Joy Sing in concert with others, who, there is the strongest reason to believe were incited to the atrocious deed by Prithee Singh with his three children, and took possession of the Estate. A claim to this Estate was subsequently made by Loaknauth Singh, [16] the son of Zorawur Singh a very minute and laborious scrutiny has taken place on this claim, and the right of Prithee Singh: in the course of which, the right of Prithi Singh and his heirs, was declared forteited to the British Government for disobedience of orders and contumacy. The ultimate decision of the British Government on the proceedings submitted by the special commission which investigated the case has vested the right to the succession in [16A] Somnath Singh, a youth of about 16 years of age, the son of Gopeenauth Singh, the elder Brother of Prithee Singh, and the above youth is directed to be put in possession, without injury of any other claimant (exclusion of Prithee Singh and his heirs) who may appear and establish a better right to the Zemindarce; Prithee Singh died on the 3rd October 1814, and it is not known that he has left any progeny.

10th. This Estate produces rice, and most of the common and coarse Indian grains, cotton, oil, wax, honey, iron and timber, the proprietor also collects annually about 10,000 rupees from a tax levied at Pegurparah Ghaut,[17] on all goods, and merchandize passing. There is a large tract of jungle in this Estate. The Estate is at present managed by an Aumeen, [18] under the Collector, until proper arrangements for the establishment of the youth, Somnauth in the Zemindarry and for the management of the Estate during his nonage[19] shall be made. This Estate may be attached and sold for the realization of arrears of revenue, without danger.

Autghur[20]—11th. This Estate is situated 14 miles distant, in a north west direction from Cuttack, in the midst of a wild and woody country. The annual tribute is Rs. 6,842-8-7.[21] the produce in it's present state is estimated to 10,000. per annum. On the north this Zemindarry is bounded by the Tributary

Mohaul of Durpun, and on the west by the Killa of Tigrea. The present proprietor Sreekurn Bawoota Putnaick[22] was for some time dispossessed by his son, but orders were issued by Government to reinstate him, which has been done. This country is reckoned very unhealthy from the great portion and thickness of the woods, should circumstances render it necessary, this Estate may be attached and sold without danger of disturbances. It produces rice various common kinds of grain, tobacco cotton sugarcane, and oil. The extent of the Estate is said to be 12 miles from north to south, and 15 miles from east to west.

Merickpore[23]. 12th. Is distant from Cuttack 40 miles in a South-East direction. The annual tribute is the sum of Rupees 3,120-12-9. The estimated produce in it's present state is 29,000 rupees, of which 4, 000 rupees are supposed to be derived from salt, the extent of this Zemindary is reckoned about 9 miles from north to south, and 6 miles from east to west.

13th. The recorded proprietor of this Estate is Goopenauth Mangrauj Khundait although he has been dead for some years, the cause of his name being continued in the register as proprietor of the Estate, is as follows:— Gopenauth Mungrauj was supposed to have been put to death some years before the conquest of the Province of Cuttack by the British arms, the father of Bulbhuder Sanwot Singar[25] the former Rajah of Merickpore. On the arrival of the Commissioner Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melville, Bulbhuder Sanwot and his mother, represented their distressed situation in consequence of which it appears they were put in possession of certain lands in Tuppah Cunmun (?) which Gopenauth had granted them for their subsistence. They retained possession of the above lands 'till Gopenauth's death, on this event Bulbhuder Sawont presented a petition to Mr. Webb claiming the succession to the Zemindary. The right of succession was also claimed by the Ranee Custora Dhie[26] the relik (wife) ? of Gopenauth. The Board of Revenue directed that the Estate should continue registered in the name of Gopenauth and left Bulbhuhudder to prosecute his claim in the Judicial court, and ordered, that in the mean time the revenue should be received from the person or persons, in possession. This Estate is small but productive, and profitable on account of the salt manufactured on it. It's extent is reckoned 10 miles. The produce consists of rice, salt, cotton and sugarcane.

Aul [27] 14th. Is distant from Cuttack 50 miles in a north-east direction, the annual tribute is the sum of rupees 26,680-7-8-3. The revenue to the proprietor in it's present state, after paying the tribute, is said to be 15,000 rupees per annum. This is a valuable Estate, and although tributary, is in fact, situated with the *mogulbundee*[28] or the Dominions of Government the revenues of which are not fixed. The recorded proprietor is Ram Kesur Des.[29] He is descended from the same family as the Khoordah Rajah and is much respected by the neighbouring chiefs. This Estate may be attached and sold without inconvenience, should such a measure become necessary. The extent of the Zemindary is reckoned 20 miles from north to south and 10 miles from east to west.

Dhenkanal-15th. Is situated, distant from Cuttack in a north-west direction 40 miles. The recorded proprietor is Kisun Chunder Mahender Bahdur[30]. The amount of the annual tribute is 4,780-5-14-2, the estimated revenue, after paying the tribute is 50,000 rupees, the extent of the Zemindary is said to be 87 miles from north to south, and 112 miles from east to west. The produce consists of rice, cotton, sugarcane, timber, tar, iron, honey and bees wax.

Bankee[31]-16th. Is situated, about 30 miles distant, and to the westward of Cuttack, the recorded proprietor is Brij Beharee Sreechundun Mohapatter[32]. The amount of the annual tribute is 4,162-4-7-2. The supposed revenue of the proprietor in the present state of the Zemindary after paying the tribute, is estimated at 20,000[33] rupees per annum. The extent of the Estate is 30 miles from north to south and 25 miles from east to west. The produce consists of coarse rice, sugarcane, cotton, oil, tobacco and grain of sorts. It is not thought that any danger of disturbance would be incurred by attaching and selling this Estate.

Kundeaparah[34]— 17th. Is situated 28 miles distant from Cuttack in a western direction. The recorded proprietor is Nursingh Bhonwarbur Roi.[35] The amount of the annual tribute is Rs. 3,948-5-2-2. The supposed revenue enjoyed by the proprietor after paying the tribute is 15,000[36] rupees. The extent of this Estate is said to be about 12 miles from north to south, and 25 miles from east to west. It produces cotton, various sorts of grains, tobacco and some coarse cloths.

Joremoo[37]— 18th. Is situated to the west of Cuttack distant 75 miles. The recrded proprietor is Kisun Chunder Bhunj[38]; the amount of tribute as rupees 620-2-9-2. The supposed profits in the present state of the Zemindary are reckoned at about 4,000[39] rupees, the extent of the Estate about 9 miles, from north to south, and 17 miles from east to west. It produces rice, grain of various kinds, cotton and oil.

Nayaghur[40]— 19th. Is situated to the south west of Cuttack, distant 40 miles. The recorded proprietor is Benack-Singh Maundhatta.[41] The tribute is Rs. 5,179-14-14-2. The supposed revenue to the proprietor, after paying the tribute, in the present state of this Zemindary, is supposed to be about 30,000[42] rupees. It's produce consists of cotton. paddy, various sorts of grain, oil, sugarcane and timber. The extent is supposed to be 25 miles from north to south, and 75 miles from east to west.

Nursingpoor[43]— 20th. Is situated 35 miles distant from Cuttack, to the westward. The recorded proprietor is Manun Singh Sreechundun.[44] The tribute is Rs. 1,364-8-15-1. The supposed profit, after paying the tribute, is said to be about 8,000[45] rupees per annum. This Estate produces paddy, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and oil. The extent of this Estate is said to to be 15 miles from north to south and 17 miles from east to west.

Runpoor[46]— 21st. Is situated about 45 miles from Cuttack in an eastern direction. The recorded proprietor is Bujerdhur Naraindar.[47] The tribute is Rs. 1,313-4-6-1. The supposed profits 10,000[48] rupees per annum. The extent of the Estate is said to be 10 miles from north to south, and 15 miles from east to west. It produces paddy, cotton, the various grains common in this province with oil etc.

Talcher— 22nd. Is situated about 85 miles north west of Cuttack. The Registered proprietor is Bhogrutta Hurreechundun,[49] the tribute is Rs. 974-10-16-3. The supposed profits is 8,000[50] rupees per annum. This Estate produces paddy, cotton, oil and timber. Its extent is said to be about 15 miles from north to south, and 15 miles from east to west.

Tigreah[51]-23rd. Lies to the west 45 miles from Cuttack. The Registered proprietor is Rajah Chumpat Singh, [52] the tribute is Rs. 826-13-19-2. The supposed profits 3,000 rupees per annum. The extent of this Estate is said to be about 12 miles from north to south, and 13 miles from east to west. The produce paddy, tobacco, cotton etc.

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Hindole- 24th. Lies from Cuttack distant 60 miles north west. The registered proprietor is Kisun Chunder Murdrauj.[53] The tribute is Rs. 516-12-14-3. The present profit is supposed to be about 6,000 rupees. The extent of the Estate 12 miles north to south, and 17 from east to west. It produces paddy, oil, cotton, sugarcane etc.

Koojung[54]-25th. Is 40 miles east of Cuttack, the recorded proprietor is Mudoo Soodun Sandh Naraindcr Bhadoor.[55] The tribute is rupees 703-9-10-0. The supposed revenue of the proprietor is about 6,000 rupees per annum. The extent of this Estate is said to be 50 miles from north to south, and 25 from east to west. It produces rice, grain of sorts, sugarcane, oil, tobacco, salt, beetle honey and wax.

Hurrespoor[56]—26th. Is situated 36 miles from Cuttack, in an eastern direction. The recorded proprietors are Ramchunder Shome and Aalekanund Rai. The tribute is Rs. 3,408-3-15-3. The supposed profits about 8,000 rupee per annum. The extent of this Estate is said to be abaut 80 miles from north to south, and 5 from east to west. It produces paddy, cotton, oil, sugarcane, salt and tobacco.

Sookendah[57]—27th. Is 42 miles from Cuttack. The recorded proprietor's nume Dhoorbjoy Bhooputtee Hurriechundun.[58] The tribute is Rs. 1,279-1-2-1. The estimated profits 4,000 rupees per anuem. It produces, fire-wood, oil, paddy and tobacco. Its extent is said to be about 8 miles from north to south, and 5 from east to west.

Keonjhur—28th. Is situated about 70 miles north of Cuttack. The recorded proprietor is Janurdhun Bhunj. The tribute is Rs. 2,790-11-3-1. The supposed revenue of the proprietor, after paying the tribute, is said to be 30,000 rupees per annum. This Estate produces paddy, sugarcane, cotton, timber, fuel, salt, tar, gums, wax, iron, honey etc. It is of great extent said to be 182 miles from north to to south, and 125 from east to west.

Muddoopoor[59]-29th. Is 36 miles north of Cuttack. The recorded proprietor's name Beerbur Sooder Sund Dheer Naraindcr Bhemdoit.[60] The tribute is Rs. 5,813-15-5. The proprietor's revenue after paying the Peishkush, is said to be about 25,000 rupees per annum. The extent of this Estate is said to be 15 miles from north to south, and 13 from east to west. It produces paddy, grain of sorts, cotton, sugarcane and oil etc.

30th. This Estate was formerly included in the *mogulbundee* settlement made by the first Commissioners, which has never been revised.

Chedra[61]—31st. Is distant from Cuttack to the north east 35 miles. The recorded proprietor's name is Srehebaus Naraindcr Roi Mahapatter.[62] The tribute is Rs. 2,134-12-19. The supposed profits about 2,000 rupees per annum. This Estate produces paddy, cotton, sugarcane, oil etc. The extent is said to be three miles from north to south, and 2½ from east to west. This Estate properly belongs to the *mogulbundee*[63] and the proprietor was called upon to furnish his papers, with a view to entering into a settlement.

Doomparah[64]—32nd. Is 15 miles west of Cuttack. The recorded proprietor is Poorsotum Bhonwurbur.[65] The tribute is 776 rupees, the supposed clear profits about 8,000 rupees per annum. The extent is 5 miles from north to south, and 7 from east to west.

This Estate produces sugarcane, straw (for thatching) bamboos. paddy, cotton, oil etc. This Zemindarry properly belongs to the *mogulbundee*. The proprietor having been called upon and furnished his papers, and has entered into a new settlement.

Durpun[66]-33rd. Is 28 miles north of Cuttack. The recorded proprietor Goolzar Hosein.[67] The tribute is Rs. 6,853-11-10. The supposed clearprofit about 19,000 rupees per annum. This State produces paddy, the common grains, sugarcane, tobacco, oil and cotton. The extent is said to be 15 miles from north to south, and 16 miles from east to west.

Patoo Dommparah—34th. Is distant from Cuttack 15 miles to the west-ward. The recorded proprietor is Poorsotum Bhonwerbur. The tribute is Rs. 147-7-5. The profits of this Estate unknown. The extent not exactly known, but small. It produces paddy, sugar cane etc.

Burmba—35th. Is distant from Cuttack 30 miles west. The recorded proprietor Pindekee Mungrauj[68]. The tribute Rs. 1,310-9-10-1. The supposed clear revenue to the proprietor 8,000[69] rupees per annum. This Estate produces paddy, sugarcane, cotton, oil, tobacco and the common sorts of grain. The extent is said to be 8 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west.

Bissenpoor[70]—36th. Is distant 34 miles to the east of Cuttack. The recorded proprietor is Muddunmohun Das,[71] The tribute is Rs. 1,740-4-3. The supposed clear profit about 1,200 rupess per annum. The produce consists of paddy, salt, sugar cane etc. The extent is said to be 3 miles from north to south, and 5 from east to west.

Kulkulla[72]—37th. Is 14 miles to the north of Cuttack. The tribute is Rs. 123-7-2. The recorded proprietor is Ramchunder-Biddeadhur.[73] The supposed profit is 250 rupees per annum. This Estate produces only paddy of 2 sorts. Its extent 1½ mile from north to south and 1 mile from east to west.

38th. The tribute or annual demand on the foregoing twenty-nine Zemindarries, is fixed at the sums stated in the succinct description of each Estate. The sum total annually derived to the British Government from this source amounts to sicca rupees 1,18,687-9-11-1. The supposed surplus, or clear profit enjoyed by the proprietors is estimated at the sum of Rs. 5,25,250.

39. The proprietors of the Tributary Estates, all assume the title of Rajah, in their respective territories and by eaeh other are considered of the above rank and almost, uniformly bear the insignia, appear with the retinue, observe forms, and preserve the state of independant chiefs, in a greater, or a lesser degree according to their means.

40th. Some of the principal and most powerful of the above chiefs Zemindarries, and some of less account to the number of sixteen in all are at present exempted from the influence of the British laws and regulations. Thirteen of them are liable to the operation of the above laws and regulations.

41st. There is great reason to believe that the chiefs in question are guilty of great excesses, where exempt from the influence of the British laws. Of this the Governor General in Council is aware, and the subject is under the serious consideration of Government, and doubtless proper and adequate arrangements suitable to the evil, will be adopted. It is perhaps not strictly within the scope of any official situation, to enter into, or discuss the nature of the arrangements that may be most proper and expedient, in the present case; and conscious of any own fallibility I should have passed the subject over without any remark, did I not think it the duty of every public servant, to submit, with becoming deference, his sentiments upon any subject, that has fallen within the range of his observation or knowledge. The public interests

may be the more benefited, the greater the general stock of information, which Government may leave before it, and Government the better enabled to apply appropriate remedies to existing ills.

42nd. Having had some experience in a different part of the Company's dominions, of a system, which from unavoidable political causes, exempted a numerous and powerful description of native chiefs, tegether with their territories on the borders of another recently acquired Province, namely Bundel and from the influence of our laws and regulations. I may, possibly, be enabled to form an opinion on the subject. It is true the description of chiefs, the degree of power they possess, and the dispositions of the people are widely different still a tolerable judgement may be formed by analogy.

43rd. The extention of the laws and regulations, to the tributary Mohauls in Cuttack, at present exempted from them, as those laws and regulations, as applicable to Bengal but more especially the Police Laws, I think would be very inexpedient, and productive of, not only much expense, but of great evil, for many reasons. The revenue on these Estates being fixed, Government has no means of covering the expense that establishing our Police system, in these distant and unproductive districts would occasion,

44th. The above is not the strongest objection. The humane liberality of the British Government, might be willing to incur an additional expense, to establish good order, and promote civilization and happiness, amongst its subjects. I much fear, however, that the establishment of Police Darogahs, would only give rise to a different sort of tyranny and oppression, perhaps, more galling to the inhabitants of the territories in question, than that of their ancient despotic Government. Every Darogah[74] at such a distance, amongst a people so ill-informed, and so little acquainted with nature of our laws and system, would become a petty tyrant, and Domineer not only over the chief himself, and the principal inhabitants, but harrass and oppress the people at large. To leave the whole power, on the other hand, with the chiefs or Zemindars, of these Estates, uncontrolled, as it is at present, in those *Mohals*[75] exempted from our laws and regulations, it, I think, highly objectionable, and loudly forbidden by humanity and good policy.

45th. From the situation and circumstances of the territories alluded to, and from the nature and uncivilized state of the inhabitants, it appears to my judgement, after the best information I have been able to obtain and the most mature consideration I have been able to give the subject, that a middle course, in this case, would be preferable; to the plan, of either entire exemption, from our laws and regulations, or liability to their entire operation. I conceive that similar Police Regulations, to those established in the jungle Mohauls, may be found applicable to and be established either advantage in the *Ghurjaut*,[76] or Tributary Mohauls, attached to the Province of Cuttack.

46th. It may become a question for consideration, whether or not, the collection of the tribute, should be left on the Superintendent of the Tributary Mohauls, as one mode of increasing influence of that officer, were they to remain exempted from our laws and regulations, as at present, and the Superintendent's powers to be and in that case, I conceive they most.... solely political. I think, the....of giving the Superintendent, the control of the revenue paid by those chiefs, would be expedient, I am not aware of the expediency of the measure, however, under the proposed system.

47th. The present mode of paying into the Collector's treasury, has become habitual, and is more consonant to the uniform, and systematic principle of our Government namely, to separate and render distinct, as much as possible, the Judicial and Revenue authorities. The present mode of reference, which by the existing orders of Government, is directed to be made to the Magistrate, before measures for the attachment, or sale, of any Tributary Estate, on account of arrears of revenue, should be uniformly made; to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mohauls, before the revenue authorities adopted such measures;

Revenue Department
The 18th March 1815
(A True Extract)

Sd. Illegible.
Acting Secy. to Govt.

NOTES

1. Hariharpur, modern Haripur.
2. Ganda. They remove dead bodies. They are found in large numbers in Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar and Nayagarh. They are classed with the Doms and Pans.
3. Maratha.
4. Ghat or Station for collection of pilgrimage tax.
5. *Sair*—miscellaneous sources of revenue.
6. Sumitra Bhanj was the wife of Damodar Bhanj. She did not conclude treaty with the British Goverment in 1803 and claimed as her right 6/16 part of the Pilgrims Tax collected at Khuntia Ghat—she died in 1811; Tribikram Bhanj succeeded her.
7. *Kos* derived from the Sanskrit word *Krosha*. It is usually taken as equivalent to 2 miles.
8. According Regulation XII of 1805 Kanika was included under the category of hill and jungle estate paying a quit-rent in perpetuity. Balabhadra Bhanj was the proprietor at the time of British conquest.
9. Sadar Diwani Adalat.
10. Zamindari.
11. According to Mill's report of 1847 Nilgiri paid a tribute of Rs. 5,617-9-2 and the annual income was estimated at Rs. 16,000.
12. The name, Ramchandra Mardaraj Harichandan is found in the list of kings in answer to the first of the twenty-three questions issued by the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals in 1814. According to Hartwell's report of 1808 the Raja of Nilgiri in 1803 was Ramchandra Mardaraj.
13. Angul.
14. The boundary given is not correct. Angul is bounded by Rairakhol and Bamara on the north, Talcher and Dhenkanal on the east Hindol, Narshingpur, Daspalla and Baud in the south and Athmallik on the west.
15. Jay Singh.
16. Loknath Singh.
17. Ghat, a Station for collection of pilgrim tax.
18. *Amin* (H) an agent of the Government in charge of an estate and collection of revenue.
19. Minority.
20. Athagarh.
21. The rent was reduced to Rs. 4,445 in 1845.
22. Sri Karana Gopinath Bebarta Patnaik.
23. Marichpur, according to Section XXXV of the Regulation XII of 1805 a quit-rent for the estate was fixed in perpetuity.
24. Gopinath Mangraj Khandait.
25. Balabhadra Samanta Singhar.
26. Rani Kasturi Dei ?
27. Ali, its quit-rent was fixed in perpetuity by Regulation XII of 1805.
28. *Mughalband* (H) the territory under Mughal administration.
29. Ramkrishna Deo (vide Hartwell's report).

30. Krushna Chandra Mahendra Bahadur. He succeeded Ramchandra Sing. He was charged with murder of Ratnakar Srichandan but was acquitted. He was fined Rs. 8,000 for inflicting cruelties on four of his subjects in 1814.

31. Banki.

32. Braja Behari Srichandan Mahapatra.

33. According to Rickett's report dated 21-1-1839 the amount is Rs. 30,000.

34. Khandpara

35. Narsingha Bhramarbar Rai.

36. In Ricketts' report the amount is Rs. 2,000.

37. Daspalla and Jorumu, It is a small tract of land to the north of Mahanadi river. It formerly belonged to the Raja of Angul. During the Maratha rule the Raja of Daspalla got possession of it.

38. Krushna Chandra Bhanj.

39. According to the Report of Ricketts the amount is Rs. 20,000.

40. Nayagarh.

41. Binaik Singh Mandhata.

42. The amount is Rs. 35,000 in Rickett's Report.

43. Narsinghpur.

44. Mansingh Srichandan. According to Hartwell's report of 1808 another report of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals 1814 the Chief of the State was Jagannath Mansingh Narendra Harichandan Mahapatra.

45. According to Ricketts' report the estimated income is Rs. 12,000.

46. Ranpur.

47. Brajadhar Narendra.

48. Total estimated income as givin in H. Rickett's Report is Rs. 15,000.

49. Bhagirathi Harichandan Mahapatra.

50. Total estimated income of the State in Mill's Report is Rs. 12,000.

51. Tigria.

52. Champati Singh.

53. Krushnachandra Mardaraj Jagadev, according to the report of Hartwell and the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.

54. Kujang.

55. Madhusudan Sendh Narendra Bahadur.

56. Harispur. Nilakantha Mardaraj was the proprietor upto 1808 (vide Hartwell's report. The Estate was subsequently sold by auction.

57. Sukinda.

58. Dhananjay Bhupati Harichandan.

59. Madhupur.

60. Birabara Sudarasana Dhir Narendra according to the report of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.

61. Chhedra.

62. Srinibas Narendra Rai Mohapatra. But in the report of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals the name is Madhusudan Narendra.

63. *Mughalbandi.*

64. Domparah.

65. Purusottama Bhramarbara.

66. Darpan,

67. Gulzar Hussain

68. Pindaki Mangaraj.

69. The total income according to Rickettts' report is Rs, 12,000.

70. Bishnupur.

71. Madanmohan Das, according to Hartwell's Report Report of 1809 the proprietor was Krupasindhu Harichandan.

72. Kalkala.

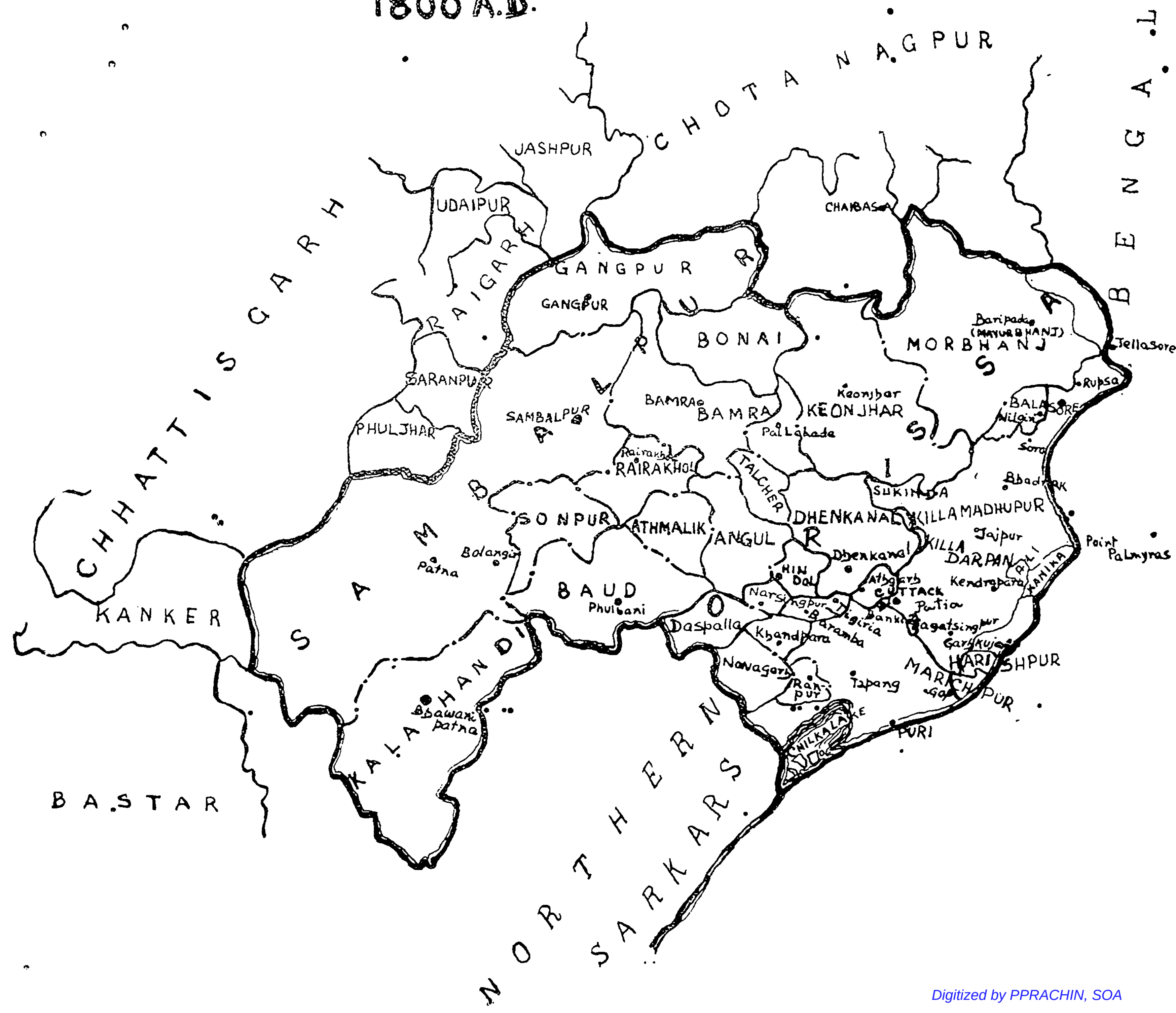
73. Ramachandra Bidyadhara.

74. *Darogha* (P) ordinarily it means a manager or Superintendent, but specifically it implies a police officer in charge of a thana.

75. Mahal (Ar.) an estate or a division of district.

76. Garhjat.

ORISSA IN 1800 A.D.



20. *G. Webb, Magistrate, Cuttack,*

to

J. Hunter,

Assistant to the Magistrate of Cuttack.

June. 13, 1808

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th Instant in the 2nd Paragraph of which you inform me that the principal causes of the defisiency have been stated in your letters of the 2nd and 18th of January last. I have carefully perused both the letters to which you have directed my attention but have been unable to discover a single reason adduced in that of the latter date and paragraphs 6th, 7th, and 8th are the only parts of your letter of the 2nd of January to which I suppose you refer me for the causes of the scarcity complained of.

2. In the 6th Paragraph of your letter of the 2nd January you say the sepoys object to taking Paddy and very little rice is brought into the Town by the Beoparies[1] this surely is no further a reason for the scarcity in the Bazar established near the lines than there being no demand for Paddy there is no supply.

3. In fhe 7th Paragraph of the same letter you informed the late magistrate that there were only five grain modies in the Town and no open Bazar. This para has no reference to the present want of provisions as I learn from the enclosure of your letter of the 30th Ultimo that notwithstanding those inconveniences which exist in the Town a scarcity only is experineced near the cantonments.

4. From the latter part of the 8th paragraph of the same letter it appears that it is no particular person's duty to forward supplies to the cantonments which you state to be upwards of a mile distant from the Town to obviate the inconvenience arising from the circumstances should think that proportionate advantage need only be held out to the dealers to induce them to forward supplies regularly and the fault in my opinion can rest only with those who live within a mile of abundance and complain of a scarcity.

5. I now beg leave to state that on the 2nd January last you were of opinion that if a temporary arrangement were made for the supply of the Troops and a gunge[2] were immediately established there would be no further cause of complaint either on the part of the troops or inhabitants and again in the 1st paragraph of your letter to me under date the 28th of the same month you say that the only expense which seems requisite for the Establishment of a free market at Jaggannat will be the sum of S. Rs. 400/- to be laid out in the erection of golah[3]. That Government might adopt such measures as they deem expedient to avert the inconvenience stated to be sustained by the Troops at Jaggernat. I forwarded to Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell on the 26th of January last copies of your correspondence with the late magistrate on the subject of the scarcity and on the 26th of the following month I was informed that the Right Hon'ble the Governer General in council has been pleased to authorize the disbursement of the sum required by you for the purposes recommended. This information was communicated to you in my letter of the 11th of March last.

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1. Bepari traders or business men
2. Ganj (H) market
3. Gala (H) a granary or Store-room where grain or salt is kept.

6. In reply to that part of your correspondence which relates to the magisterial authority which sections 20th, 21st Reg. 9th of 1807 deprives you of the power of exercising the Governer General in council was pleased to observe that it was not practicable to dispense with the observance of the rules contained in those sections by an order of Government but if expedient they might be modified on some future occasion.

7. As it is necessary that the sanction of Government be obtained for employing the peons mentioned in the 5th Paragraph of your letter of the 7th Instant you will be pleased to inform me to what purposes their services are applied that Government may be enabled to judge of the propriety of entertaining them." (pp. 81-82.)

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21. *G. webb,*

to

Colonel Robert Blair,

Commanding in Cuttack.

Dec. 29, 1808.

Sir,

"Mr. Assistant Surgeon Daves having addressed me by mistake on the subject of a robbery committed by one of his servants I have to request the favour of your taking such measures as you may deem expedient to carry into effect the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial department under date the 12th September, 1805 prohibiting Officers from corresponding with the Judges and Magistrates either publicly or privately respecting any cases pending before the courts of justice in which the servants or dependent" of such officers may be parties either as Plaintiffs or defendants or witnesses and by general orders of 4th November, 1805 Lord Lake desired the strictest attention to be paid to the subject of the above proceedings.

The proper mode of proceedings in the event of an officer having cause of complaint against a native is to prefer a regular charge in writing and on stampt paper sending an authorized agent to attend the court to point out the proof and conduct the trial on the part of the plaintiff." (p. 161)

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22. A List of the Rates at which the Undermentioned Articles were sold in the Bazar during the Month of Dec. 1808

Bootgram		@ 8 seers per	Rupee.
Collye Gram		@ 32 ,, ,,	,,
Fine Rice		@ 20 ,, ,,	,,
Coarse Rice		@ 1 md. 3 seers	,,
Salt		@ 18 ,, ,,	,,
Oil		@ 3¾ ,, ,,	,,
Fire wood		@ 100 Bundles	,,
Paddy straw	...	@ 1120 ,,	,,
Foods of the Elephants	...	@ 600 ,,	,,

The above seers are of 105 Sa. wt.

I certify the above were the average Bazar rates in the month of December last.

3rd Feb., 1809.

Sd. G. Webb,
Magistrate.

23. A List of the Rates at which the Undermentioned Articles were sold in the Bazar During the Month of January, 1809

Boot gram	@ 8 seers per	Rupee.
Collye gram	@ 38 ,, ,,	,,
Fine rice	@ 21 ,, ,,	,,
Coarse rice	@ 1 md. ,,	,,
Salt	@ 22 ,, ,,	,,
Oil	@ 3¾ ,, ,,	,,
Fire wood	@ 100 Bundles,	,,
Paddy straw	@ 1120 Do	,,
Foods of the Elephants ...	@ 600 Do	,,

The above seers are of 105 Sa. wt.

I certify the above were the Bazar rates for Jan. 1809

3rd Feb., 1809.

Sd. G. Wabb,
Magistrate.

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24. *G. Webbb Magistrate, Cuttack*
to
Colonel Robert Blair
Commanding in Cuttack
May 8, 1809

I beg leave to call your attention te a practice prevalent among the sepoys which I fear will eventually lead to serious consequences.

It has been represented to me on several occasions that parties consisting in number from 10 to 30 sepoys proceed together at unseasonable hours of the night (after 12 O'Clock) and introduce themselves to the entertainments of natives when they are guilty of excesses which although not suffieient to induce any one to incur the odium and trouble of a regular prosecution are in themselves breaches of the peace and must lend to further and more serious disorders.

I do not find that there is the slightest ground to suppose that the offences complained of are at all premeditated but from the number of sepoys who go together it is scarcely possible to identify those who may be guilty of breaches of the peace at the same time that the confidence they feel in almost certainty of escape from detection encourages them to commit disorders they otherwise would not think of.

I have therefore to request that you will do me the favour to give such directions as you may think necessary to assist the Police in preventing large bodies of sepoys from moving about the Town at unseasonable hours of the night.

At the samc time I beg to explain that I have no wish to interrupt any sepoys in persuit of their legal business or amusements but to prevent parties wandering about the Town without any fixed design either of business or justifiable recreation. (pp. 194—96)

25. **An Estimats of the expense necessary for covering the Verandahs of the Barrabutty house at Balasore with a Pucka roof repairing and plastering the whole building and for making and painting the doors and window.**

		Rs.	A.
52 Timbers for the beams	@ Rs. 6/-	312	0
12 Timbers for the Burgas[4]	@ Rs. 6/-	72	0
Sawers for sawing the Burgas	@ Rs. 1/12 Per Timber	21	0
2 Mds. of Iron Nails	@ Rs. 20/. Per Md.	40	0
Hackney hire for bringing 64 timbers	@ Rs. 0/5 Per Timber	20	0
Carpenters for making the Beams	@ Rs. 1/-	52	0
28 Venetian [5] Doors with Hooks	@ Rs. 18/-	504	5
46 Carpenters for making the Burgas	@ Rs. 0/3	8	10
1000 Mds. of Kurkacha or Khoah[6]	@ Rs. 3/. Per 100 Md.	30	0
1500 Mds. of Soorkey[7]	@ Rs. 5/- Do	75	0
1500 Mds of Coarse Chunam	@ Rs. 0 As. 5 & 5 Gs. per Md.	492	3
30,000 Burnt Bricks	@ Rs. 3/- Per 1000	90	0
2 Mds of hemp[8]	@ Rs. 4/- per Md.	8	
Hackney hire for bringing the Bricks	@ Rs. 0/8 per 1000	15	0
Do for bringing the Chunam[9]	@ Rs. 3/2 do	46	14
18 Mds 30 seers of Jagrey	@ Rs. 2/8 Per Md.	46	14
30 Head Brick layers	@ Rs. 0/4 each	7	8
300 under do do	@ Rs. 0/3 do	56	4
300 Coolies to assist the brick layers.	@ Rs. 0/2 do	37	8
600 Boys do	@ Rs. 0/1 do	37	0
400 do for beating Khoah	@ Rs. 0/10 do	25	0
10 Mds of Fine Chunam	@ Rs. 2/- per Md.	20	0
ropes		70	0
1 Maund of wood oil		20	0
5 seers of Paint	@ Rs. 6/- Per Seer	30	0
1 md 10 seers of white lead	@ Rs. 2/- per lb.	100	0
Hire for Painting 28 doors	@ Rs, 2/-	56	0
One Sarkar's Salary for four months	@ Rs. 15/- per month	60	0
	Total	2353	5

Zh. Cuttack, 25th May, 1809

Sd. G. Webb Magt.

(pp. 201-02)

4. Rafters
5. Window-blind of slats slung on cords admitting or excluding light as adjusted.
6. Pounded bricks used for roofings
7. Mortar made of lime and sand
8. Jute
9. Lime
10. Spades

APPENDIX III

Volume No. 34 Judicial Department

*26. *J. W. Sage, Actg. Magistrate. Cuttack*

to

George Dowdeswell,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William
September 1, 1813

The prisoners in the Jail at this station having complained to me that their daily subsistence money ¾ of an anna is totally inadequate to enable them to procure rice. at the very high rate at whieh it is now sold, I beg you will be pleased to inform the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council that I have directed one anna to be paid to each prisoner for the present, a measure which considering the enormous price of grain,. will, I trust, meet the approbation of His Lordship in Council.

I enlose the average price of grain at Cuttack for the year 1812 and up to the end of last month.

The present scarcity arises chiefly from the vast quantity of rice annually exported from Balasore, Kunka,[1] and other places on the sea side, and the scarcity is now so great that many of the poorer inhabitants died for want of a little rice. The population of this district is already very small, and should the present scarcity exist long the revenue of the district will I conceive, materially suffer.

I cannot take upon myself to prohibit the exportation of rice, for many reasons, the chief of which is that by that exportation an immense quantity of spice is brought into the district which ultimately is paid into the Company's Treasury as revenue.

I am aware of the correspondence formerly carried on between Mr. Webb and yourself on the rice subject, and of the sentimeats of Government, and the only mode that appears to me adequate to prevent a famine, is to prohibit the exportation of rice beyond a certain quantity on each vessel.

This, a subject however which must be decided on by His Lordship in council.

So soon as the price of grain may admit of the increase to the prisoners' allowance being reduced I shall do myself the honor to report to His Lordship in Council. (pp. 4-6)

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1. Kanika Estate on the north-east corner of the Cuttack District.

27. Average price of grain at Cuttack during the year 1812 up to the end of August 1813.

	Average rate of grain sold during the year 1812			Average rate of grain sold during the year 1813		
	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.
January	1	20	0	1	27	0
February	1	20	0	1	5	0
March	1	20	0	1	3	0
April	1	20	0	1	2	0
May	1	20	0	0	39	0
June	1	20	0	0	38	0
July	1	20	0	0	36	0
August	1	20	0	0	30	0
September	1	10	0			
October	1	10	0			
November	1	25	0			
December	1	30	0			

Sd. I. W. Sage
Acting Magistrate

28. *W. C. Ward, Actg Magistrate Cuttack*

to

William Trower Esquire
Collector of Zillah Cuttack.
October 19, 1813

In reply to your letter of the 15th Instant with its enclosure I beg leave to inform you that the sale or attachment of the Jungle Estates denominated Khundeaparrah[2], Aul[3], Bisnupore[4], Murrichpore[5], Koojung[6], Hurrishpore[7], Sookinda[8], Modoonpore[9], and Durpun[10], might certainly I conceive be effected without any of the tranquillity of the district being disturbed, and the other Estates being inhabited, by an univilized race of people and chiefly situated in the Hills it would be highly objectionable to attach or sell them. (Pp. 13-14)

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29. *W. C. Ward*

to

George Dowdeswell.
October, 30, 1813

I have the honor to enclose herewith Translations of three Petitions presented to this court by Kessenchunder Bhommurbur Roy[11] of Killah Dhikananl[12] and others, and as the Regulations are not extended to their Estates, I request you will be pleased to submit them for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Cduncil.

After the Usual Address

The Petition of Kissen Chunder Bhumurbur Roy of Killah Dhenkanal in the District of Cuttack.

The Zemindarees of the above killah has been always in the possession of your Petitioner's, family. In the year 1210 Umle[13] Ramachander Singh a bastard, poisoned your petitioner's father, whose name was Maun Sing Bhumurbur Roy[14] after having poisoned your petitioner's father, the said Ramachunder Sing took possession of the Rajgee.

When this happened Pititioner was then very young and with his mother made his escape from Dhenkanal to Hindol.

Some time after the Honorable Company conqured this Province, your Pititioner's Mother employed two men named Doondee Puhurarye,[15] and Mukundur[16] Putnaik, for the purpose of making application for the recovery of her right.

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2. Khand para
3. Ali in the Cuttack District adjoining Kanika.
4. Bishnu pur in the South east corner of the Cuttack District adjoining Harispur
5. Marichpur adjoins Harishpur on the east
6. Kujang a big estate of the Cuttack District along the coast lying betwen Bishnupar on the west and Kanika on the west east
7. Harispur lies between Marichpur and Bishnupur
8. Sukinda—on the north west corner of the Cuttack District
9. Madhupur—to the south of Sukinda.
10. Darpan—to the south of Madhupur.
11. Krushna chandra Bhramarbar Rai.
12. Dhenkanal.

When the said Ramachander Singh heard the intention of your Petitioner's mother he murdered these two men who were employed by her for the above purpose afterwards no person would venture to assist her for fear they should be treated in the same manner.

The said Ramachander Singh kept a woman named Bimlee who was barbar by caste. Some time after he got a bastard by her named Kissen Surren[17] on the year 1219[18] Umlee, this person when he came to the age of 20 years, demanded of his father Ramachander that he might succeed him as Rajah. He replied I took possession of this Rajghee[19] by murdering my own master and the neighbouring Rajas have never acknowledged my authority nor they have paid me any respect but pay it all to the Guroo[20] and Poorohit[21] of the former Rajas, therefore I can not nominate you as my successor to the Rajghee

Also the said Ramachander Sing declared in the presence of Loknath Purrum Goroo,[22] Dibb Sing Pautjoosee,[23] Lokee Surren Ray Gooroo,[24] Jaggunath Brumman,[25] Dasruttee Misser,[26] Mahadeb Misser[27] and about 50 other men, that he had no sons by his own Pautrannnees,[28] or other Rannees only Kissen Surrun who is bastard and unfit for the Rajghee. He ordered them to proceed and bring Kissan Chandra Bhumuerber Ray[29] the son of the late Rajah Mansingh Bhummerber Ray who is now in the Killah of Hindol as a refugee and that he would succeed as his successor at his death.

Agreeably to this order the above mentioned persons went and conveyed your Petitioner from Hindole, when your petitioner arrived at a place called Maniabandh he heard that the said Rajah Ramachander Sing was poisoned by the said Kissen Surreen and was dead, also that the said Kissan Surreen had taken possession of Rajghee as Rajah, having heard this report your Petitioner returned to Hindol.

After the arrival of your Petitioner at Hindol he forwarded his application to the Collector of Cuttack by his uncle Bhoojbul Sauntrah[30] and Naucasur Ray Goroo, your Petitioner received no answer to the subject of his address.

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13. *Amali* year, it is the title of revenue year in Orissa, it is the same as the *Fasli* year started by Akbar. 1210 amali is equivalent to 1802-03 A. D.

14. Man Singh Bhramarbar Rai
15. Dundi Praharaj ?
16. Mukunda Patnaik.
17. Krushna Saren
18. 1811-12- A. D.
19. *Rajagi* (?)—throne.
20. Guru—prceptor
21. Porohita—preeptor
22. Lokanatha Paramgaru.
23. Dibyasing Patjosi.
24. Lokisri Rajguru. (?)
25. Jagannath Brahma.
26. Dasarathi Misra.
27. Mahadeb Misra.
28. *Patarani*, Chief queen.
29. Krushna Chandrn Bhramarbar Ray
30. Bhajabala Santra

The said Kessun Surrun having heard that your Pititioner had directed his uncle to apply to the Collector slew him (his uncle) with a Tuelwer[31], burnt the cheeks of 5 other men with hot irons and plundered the property from their houses, also drove them from the limits of his Rajghee.

He not only committed these cruelties but slit the ears and nose of Paunoo Soobudee[32] Buksku and Pindkee Sauntra,[33] the former is dead in consequence and the latter is in confinement. He also murdered another man by the name of Rutnakar Sree Chundun[34], the Brother of the said Rajah Ramachunder Singh, besides, dragged from out of the Zenain[35] 50 women, and cut the breast of the mother of the said Rutnakur Sree Chundun, after which confined all the above women in a ghur[36] in the jungle of Juggunarauthpoor[37].

Therefore your pititioner most humbly solicits that you will have the goodness to take into consideration, that this Rajghee was always possessed by the family of your Petitioner from generation to generation and that the said Kissen Surrun has now possessed it by force, the persons as aforesaid and your Petitioner prays that you will be pleased to report his conduct to Government after you shall have received an answer on the subject from Government. Your Petitioner will make another application for his right to the Rajghee; he further begs you will send a person from the Court in order to release the persons in confinement.

30, After the Usual Address

The Petition of Lokenanth Purrum gooroo Pautjoosee[38], Lokee Sree Roy Gooroo,[39] Juggunnauth Brumah, Dasruthee Misser, and Mohadeb Misser, at present inhabitants of Khundeaparrah, in the District of Zillah Cuttack.

In the month of Poose, 1219 Umlee the Rajah of Dhekaunaul, Ramchunder Sing, declared in the presence of your petitioners, that he had no sons by his own Pautranne or other Ranees, but a Bastard named Kissen Surren, whose mother was of the barber caste and was unfit for the Rajghee (therefore could not succeed him) and ordered your petitioners to go and bring Kissenchunder Bhumurbur Roy, the son of Maunsing Bhumurbur Roy, the late Rajah, who is now in the Killah Windole as a refugee and that he would appoint his successor in the Rajghee.

Having received the above orders your Petitioners proceeded to convey the said Kissunchunder Bhumurbur from Hindole and when your Petitioners arrived at a place called Momabund, he heard that the said Kissen Surrun had poisoned his Father, the said Ramachunder Sing, and had assumed the Government. Having heard this report, the said Kissunchunder Bhumurbur returned from thence to Hindole, and likewise your Pititioners to their own houses.

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31. *Talwar*, Sword.
32. Panu Subudhi.
33. Pindaki Samantaray.
34. Ratnakar Srichandan
35. *Zenana*, female apartment
36. *Garh*, a fort.
37. Jagannathpur.
38. Lokanath Paramaguru Patajosi.
39. Loki Sri Rajguru Jagannath Brahma.

On the 20th of Poose[40] the Vakeel[41] Sunt Chu›n Putnaik an inhabitant of Kujung in the Pergunnah of Piandabeesee, persuaded the said Kissen Surrun the present Rajah, to order Joogee Pautsatrance, and Luchoo Beharra to put some gunpowder and fire on the head of your Petitioners named Lokenauth Purrumgooroo, and also some pounded Chillies in his nose, which was done accordingly.

Having committed all these barbarities he then plundered all the property of your pititioners to the amount of 50,000 Rupees value, after having burnt our cheeks with hot irons, and confined our families; who are still in confinement.

After this, the said Kissen Surrun ordered the ears and nose of Paunoo Subudee and Pindkee Sauntra to be slit, the former is dead, in consequence and the latter is in close confinement; Kissen Surrun also took away the life of a man named Rutnakur Sree Chundur.

The above mentioned persons are in confinement now and will make a complaint to this court as soon as they gain their liberty, also the said Kissen Surrun dragged from out of the Zenana 50 females of the late Rajah Ramachunder Singh and confined them in a gurh in the Jungle of Juggunnauthpoor.

Your Petitioners would have lodged their complaints in the court long before this, but were prevented from so doing owing to their being in confinement. Your Petitioners have made their escape from Kissen Surrun, but their famllies are still in confinement.

Your Petitioners most humbly solicit that you will be pleased to take their case into consideration, and render justice or report this case to Government and also have the goodness to send a person from the Court to Dhekanaul in order to release the families of your Petitioners; and order a soorret Haul to be made of the wounded men.

31. After the Usual Address

The Petition of Khunjee a widow, the mother of Paunoo Beerjnnah Zemindar of Killah Bograh in the District of Zillah Cuttack.

On the 4th Srabun 1220 Umlee, Maunsing Herrchundun Mahapater[42] the Rajah of Killah Nursissingpoor despatched a party of armed men, named Upurtee Dulbeherra,[43] Auchut Bulevont Roy, Bashu Dulbehera Poorub Misunk, Upurtee Purrcha, Brindabun Swin, etc, to the house of your Petitioner.

The abovementioned men went armed to the house of your Petitioner and seized her son named Paunoo Burjennah[43], after which they plundered all your Petitioner's property and then conveyed her son with their booty to the said Rajah Maunsing Hurreechundur Mahapatra.

After having ill treated your Petitioner's son the said Rajah Maunsing Hurrechupder Mahapater, confined him the said Paunoo Burjinnah underground in a room, but it is unknown to your Pititioner whether her son is yet alive or dead.

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40. *Pausha,* the month corresonding to Dec.-Jan.

41. *Vakil,* an ambassador or representative.

42. According to the report of the Magistrate, Cuttack of May 1808. The Raja of Narasingpur estate was Jagannath Mansing Harichandan Mahapatra,

43. Panu Badajena.

Therefore your Petitioners most humbly solicits that you will have the goodness to take it into your consideration and render justified, and also send a purwannah[44] to the said Rajah Maunsing Hurrechundun Mahapater that he may deliver your Petitioner's son to the Court.

And further your Petitioner prays that you will be pleased to report the above case to Government. (pp. 16-22.)

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32. *W. C. Ward*

to

Mr. R. Hodgkinson

Cuttack, Nov. 25. *1813*

I request you will send me your local License for residing in this district the date of which you have inserted in your Report forwarded to me this day. (p. 24)

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33. *W. C. Ward*

to

Mr. R. Hodgkinson

Cuttack, Nov. 16, 1813

Enclosed I return you the papers you sent for my perusal yesterday.

On the 9th August last it appears that you addressed the magistrate at the time being for permission to remain in Cuttack for a short time. I request that you will inform me for what period it is your intention to remain here.

It will be necessary that you state in the form presented by the Proclamation of The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council dated the 19th March 1809 your authority for remaining in this district. (p. 24)

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34. *W. C. Ward*

to

J. Richardson and W. C. Ward, Commissioners in Cuttack, Jan. 22, 1814

Having received information that Prithee Sing[45] late Rajah of the Zemindary of Unghol[46] and whose Estate has been declared forfeited to Government under your Proclamation of the 1st January is now residing in the Town of Cuttack, I deem it necessary to give you this information, that his apprehension if considered necessary by you, may be effected. (p. 42)

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44. *Parwana* (P.), An order or a letter under royal seal.

45. Pruthvi Singh.

46. Angul, a big estate situated between Athamallik on the west and Hindol and Narasingpur on the east.

35. *W. C. Ward*

to

J. Richardson and W. C. Ward, Commissioners in Cuttack, Jan 26, 1814

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you under date the 24th Instant, also one dated the 26th Instant, and to inform you that I have taken measures to secure Prithee Singh late Zamindar of Unghol having placed peons of the Court over his person, until he shall give satisfactory security for his appearance whenever he may be called upon.

Should Prithee Singh fail to furnish the security above mentioned I shall take such other measures as circumstances may admit of to insure his attendance. (p. 43)

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36. *M. Ainslie, Actg. Magistrate, Cuttack,*

to

Colonel R. B. Gregory,

Commanding at Cuttack.

Sept. 15, 84.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant to which I take the first opportunity to reply to inform you that with you I equally lament the light in which I took up parts of your address of the 11th instant but really the word "your" is so specific that it was impossible for me to suppose that it could apply to any other individual than to me, in the following Paragraph of your letter which was directed to me.

2. With that impression on my mind, I could not allow such a paragraph and observation to remain amongst the records of this office, unnoticed and thus permit the Magistrate into whose hands it will hereafter fall, to form conclusions unfavourable to me more particularly as the obnoxious paragraph might be so easily explained away.

3. I assure you, Sir, it was with no small degree of satisfaction that I perused the latter parts of the first paragraph of your letter of yesterday's date and if I have animadverted in too strong terms which you think unusual when a man's public character is questioned, as I considered mine to have been, I trust to your letter under which I unfortunately labored.

4. I wish I could have concluded this address with the foregoing Paragraph, but there is other matter in your letter of the 14th instant to which you have reduced me to the necessity of replying.

5. The case of the lascar [47] which in my first letter I called a triveal one I now deem not only triveal but litigious. The "Vioent assault" consisted in being pushed along the Road as proved by his own witneeses. Then Evidence just tends to establish that fact. They were at some distance, they did not hear any conversation that passed between the parties. They are ignorant of the occasion even of the pushing. I am confident that you will agree with me in thinking that some previous dispute or some circumstance which the lascar is not inclined to communicate either to you or to me has occurred for what object could the defendants have had in view in beating and abusing the prosecutor, who had two witnesses in attendance to prove the assault. I shall probably communicate the result of the lascar's complaint to you in a future letter.

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47. *Laskhar* (H.), a native Sailor, tent-pitcher, inferior artillery man, etc.

6. In reply to your observation regarding the enforcement of the Regulation of Government relating to stampt paper, I have to observe it is clearly stated therein, that the object of Government in enacting that Regulation is to prevent the time of the Magistrates being occupied by their investigating trifling vexatious, and litigious complaints. It is immaterial whether the person who prefers a litigious complaint, be in the receipt of Rs. 5/- or 5,000 per mensem, no exception is made and no exemption is to be held out to any one.

7. I am sure that you must be well aware of the litigious disposition of the natives of India and I confess that I see no reason why a Lascar attached to the magazine department may not be as litigiously inclined as any other native of Hindoostan. It is indispensable to the present instance, that the Lascar has unnecessarily aggravated the real circumstances of his case.

8. If the Lascar had been seriously mal-treated he was at liberty in the first instance to present a petition on plain paper since every circumstance of his presenting his petition of complaint on stamped paper established one point namely that he did not consider his greivance so intolerable as he wishes to make us believe it to be for perhaps he was not ignorant that if he presented a petition in such a trivial case on unstamped paper he would have subjected himself to a penalty and imprisonment till the penalty was paid. His ignorance however on this point would not have saved him.

9. Having no pretensions to an acquaintance with the rules of the military service, I should perhaps thank you for having apprized me of my irregularity in addressing Colonel Burton, but really that subject of this letter that I remain to this moment so unconvinced of any irregularity that I hesitate in making my acknowledgements.

10. I did not omit to forward to you a copy of the Town Darogah's petition as well as to address you on the subject. In it, I requested you to assist me by the exertion of every means in your power in preserving the peace of the Town. It rested with you to issue the orders most likely to ensure that desideration and as the 25th N. I. are as much under your command as the 12th N. I. I expected from your zeal, that you would communicate with Colonel Burton on the subject. I learn from your letter of yesterday's date that I was not deceived I conceive however that although Colonel Burton, is at liberty to issue such orders to his own Regiment, as he may deem most conducive to the maintenance of its discipline and having already communicated with you and trusting to your issuing *General Orders* on the subject of my address, I do not consider that I acted irregularily in requesting Colonel Burton to issue Specific Orders to the sepoys under his immediate command.

11. You cannot be more desirous than I am to maintain harmony and good will between the military and civil lines of service which will effectually ensure the peace of the Town, I see no reason why the disputes and disagreements of the Sepoys and Police officers are to occasion any want of harmony between the higher authorities. You may rely upon my making every endeavor to preserve, that harmoay also between the Sepoys and the Police officers and if the latter give occasion for quarrels and disputes I shall take every measure that lies in my power to punish them. (pp. 93-97),

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37. *M. Ainslie Actg, Magistrate, Cuttack*

to

Colonel R. B. Gregory,

Commanding at Cuttack,

Sept. 30, 1814.

'I beg leave to state to you that the inhabitants of the Town of Cuttack have for some days assembled together a short distance from your house in order to prevent by an unlawful combination of all classes, the enforcement of the Regulation of Government regarding the appointment of Chokeydars.

I have repeatedly desired them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations. The Darogah of the town, Burkundozes and the peons attached to the court have in vain endeavoured to procure their obedience to my orders.

The shops of the principal Bazars have been closed some days, the entrance of grain into the town prevented. Workmen of every denomination prohibited from their work and obliged to join (Some of them I am given to understand unwillingly) in their illegal meetings and proceedings.

I sent forty Burkundozes attached to Police Establishment of the town to disperse the mob this morning at nine O'Clock and to apprehend a person named Lala Sahoo, a ring-leader in these unlawful transactions. They were also desired to bring away the tents under which their consultations were held.

The Burkundozes[49] were unable to execute these orders. They were surrounded, seized by their arms and legs, and obliged to desist and report to me by two Burkndozes at an interval of ten minutes that unless permitted to make use of their weapons it would be impossible for them to execute my order.

On receiving this report I recalled all the Burkundozes except four whom I directed to remain on the spot to observe their proceedings.

About five O'Clock I had a proclamation issued ordering the people to retire to their houses immediately and informing them that their meeting and combinations were illegal and unauthorized that as every mild endeavour to induce them to disperse and return to their houses quietly had failed. I should oblige them if they remained colleted together in the morning, by obtaining the assistance of a military force to obey my orders.

This proclamation has not produced as yet any good effect. They refused when the proclamation was made by beat of drum to obey, and declared that they would not depart from the spot where then assembled I regret the necessity which obliged me to have recourse to military aid in support of my authority, I was in hopes that mildness and forbearance would have accomplished the object I had in view, their peaceable dispers ment, but further delay would I conceive only tend to aggravate the evil, by giving them reason to suppose that I would not resort to the only resource now left me to support any authority under this impression I request you will have in readiness tomorrow morning a guard sufficient to disperse the mob and apprehend the Individuals who may be pointed out by the Police officers who will be in attendance." (pp. 104-05)

48. Lala Sahu.
49. *Barqandazes*

38. *M. Ainslie, Actg. Magistrate, Cuttack*
to
George Dowdeswell Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government. Fortwilliam,
October, 20, 1814

"In my letter to your address of the 6th Instant I did myself the honour to state to you for the information of Government that I expected the arrangements regarding the Subsidiary Police Establishment required by regulations XIII of 1813 and III of 1814 would be completed in the course of fifteen days.

2. It is with much satisfaction I am enabled to inform you that the provisions of the above cited Regulations have been carried into execution within the period of time I expected.

3 From the poverty visible in some of the Mohullahs[50] but to which also it is desirable and expedient as far as local circumstances will admit to afford every protection, I have been under the necessity of placing such Mohullahs as are remarkable for the penury of the inhabitants under the charge of a Mahullahdar[51] entrusted with the superintendence of some principal Mohullah, otherwise it would have in my power to have communicated at an earlier date the execution of the orders of Government,

4. In my letter of the 6th Instant I stated that that the number of Mohullahs amounted to seventeen with a view of enforcing this arrangement of Government, as you justly remark in your letter of the 11th Instant at the earliest practicable period of time. I issued Sunnuds of appointment to 17 Individuals.

5. Every day has afforded me some additional information regarding the capability or incapability of the different mohullahs to defray the sum equivalent to the wages of the number of Chowkeydars[52] who may be fixed on the Police Establishment. The more or less difficulty which any particular mohullahdar may have encountered effecting the collections has afforded me a good criterion of the wealth of a Mohullah. In some instances indolence and negligence on the part of a Mohullahear may have been the occasion of the delay which has occurred in effecting the object for which he received a Swnuad[53] but I have solid reasons for believing the poverty of the house holders has been the principal obstacle to expedition whenever a mohullahdar has failed to collect as expeditiously as a mohullahdar of any other mohullah, my attention has been immediately attracted to his particular mohullah and upon enquiry I have generally found that poverty more than unwillingness to pay or indolence in collecting the quota, presented a sufficient apology for the delay.

6. I have therefore thought proper to revise and I hope in revising that I have also simplified the division of the Town into mohullah and rendered the collections more easy of obtainment.

7. I have reduced the number of mohullahs to six thus increasing the extent of the mohullahs but rendering the accounts more simple, affording protection to numbers of pesons, whose property being trifling is the more valuable to the community as by the loss of it they would be reduced to

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50. Mahalla (H), a Ward or section of a town or city,

51. *Mahalladar* (H). An officer in charge of a particular area of a town. According to Bengal regulaton XXII of 1793, Section 30 he was to give information to the police, about any breach of peace or presence of criminals in his area.

52. *Chaukidar* (H), a watchman, a police or Custom peon, a village watchman,

53. *Sanad* Ar) a deed of grant by the Government, privilege, right.

beggary and finally to the commission of crimes who are utterly unable also in the slightest degree without suffering the gretest inconvenience, to contribute to the maintenance of this desirable system of police and by affording protection and ensuring their trifling, property to them I conceived a considerable check is given to the commission of offences the property of the richer and more substantial householder doubly secured and an effcient system of police follows as a natural consequence.

8. I beg leave to observe that new arrangement, it is also expected that less expense will be incurred by the mohullahdars as provided for by Cl. 10 Section XVI of Regulation XIII of 1813 and that the number of Chowkeydars' requisite for the effective maintenance of the new police system, will not be increased in any great degree and the expense incident to the payment of their wages will not be augmented to any considerable amount or fall much heavier upon the more respectable and substantial householder than under the former plan. The additional expense can be of no moment when the additional security ensured to their property is properly considered.

9. It is not my intention that Goverment should infer from the tenor of the foregoing paragraph that the average rate required by section 6 of the above quoted Regulation has been transgressed or exceeded, on the contrary, I have authentic documents to establish the reverse and as my only object has been to appoint that number of watchmen which will prove sufficient to protect all the inhabitants of the Town as far as circumstances will allow, the sum which in many mohullahs has been collected falls considerably short of their capability and where the requisite number could not be supported by the Inhabitants of Mohullahs as formerly divided, have made those mohullahs branches of the adjacent mohullah in the interests of both.

10. There are portions of the Town which in consequence of the huts and hamlets being situated and scattered amongst jungle almost defy the protection held out by chowkeydars where it is particularly desirable that some measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of thefts and burglaries, for it is proper I should observe that during the period I have held the responsible office, of which Government has been pleased to entrust to me the temporary charge, I have remarked that offences are often committed in those secluded places, where it is difficult for the Burkundozes[54] to act and easy for criminals to elude their pursuit than in other parts of the Town. The Inhabitants of the woody part of the Town are from the circumstance of their houses being so distantly situated from each other exposed to the depredations of thieves, the prospect of the criminals' apprehension is remote and uncertain and entirely dependent on circumstances, In the interim they have lost their pittance and seduced be poverty and hunger to the commissions of deeds, which I hope by some preventive system may at least be checked if not entirely suppressed.

11. Pilgrims and Jattries[55] of every denomination take up their temporary abode in these otherwise almost unfrequented and thinly inhabited parts of the Town and many bad characters under the garb of a pilgrim acquire opportunities to render their pilgrimage the source of their own emolument. I should imagine that Government would be extremely solicitous that every security should be afforded to the Pilgrims visiting Jagurnath and though I cannot expect that I shall much longer continue in charge of the office of Magistrate, yet I shall employ the little time left me in endeavouring to render the most unfrequented as secure as the most populous parts of the Town.

54. *Barqandas* (Ar) Literally it means one who casts (*andaz*) lightening (*barq*). It is commonly applied to Indian police armed with sword and shield or spear or to matchlockman.

55. *Jatri* (H) a pilgrim or one Travelling to a holy place or religious fair.

12. From the success which has attended the exertions of the Mahullahdars in effecting the collections, His excellency in Council has probably drawn an inference favorable to the supposition I ventured to advance in the 2nd Paragraph of my letter of the 6th Instant,—awed by the assistance of the Military having been required to compel obedience no disposition to disobey or by any means direct or indirect to oppose the wishes and orders of Government have been again displayed and I should imagine that any General Regulation which may hereafter be enacted would be as easily enforced in the District of Cuttack as in any other Zillah[56] in the Country.

13. In referring to your letter under date to the 2nd August last addressed to the late Acting Magistrate, I observe that it becomes my duty to reply to it in detail and to furnish the Honourable the Vice-President in Council with a full report of the measures I have adopted to effect the complete execution of the Provisions of Regulation XIII of 1813 agreeably to a form transmitted to this office on the 24 of June last.

14. I beg leave to suggest the propriety of Government affording me as long a period as circumstances will admit of to reply to the letter above referred to that I may be enabled to obtain further information and to avoid the recommendation of plans of Improvement or alteration crude and ill digested.

15. Directed as my attention has hitherto been to effect the object of Government in the most efficient manner yet I cannot but feel aware that further improvement which time and enquiry can alone bring to light might be advantageously made in many respects and applied to different parts of the Town I should feel considerably, at a loss, indeed it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to fill up in a satisfactory manner, the column appropriated to remarks in the form above alluded to and I should perhaps offer observations altogether unworthy of the notice of Government and not tending to illustrate or elucidate the subject.

16. For the present therefore I postpone the transmission of the information which shall not however be long delayed required to be embodied in the Town above remarked trusting that the information contained in the present address with a view to His Excellency the Honourable the Vice-President in Council my solicitude to fulfill the wishes and expectations of Government.

17. In conclusion permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters under date the 11th and 12th Instants and express my grateful thanks through you to His Excellency in Council for the very handsome terms in which through you Government has been pleased to communicate its approbation of my conduct." (pp. 129-36)

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56. Zila (Ar) a division or district.

39. *M. Ainslie Actg. Magistrate, Cuttack.*

to

George Dowdeswell Esquire.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fortwilliam.

Nov. 22, 1814.

I have now the honour to transmit the form which accompanied your circular letter of the 24th of June last filled up with the information required and beg leave to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council.

2. The Town of Cuttack is divided into six mohallahs named Baloo-Bazar, Telingah Bazar, Kafeelah Bazar, Gunga munzil, Jallaupoor or Kuddum-rassool, and Buxshee Bazar.

3. The first Mohallah or Baloo Bazar formed of that part of the Town specified in the margin contains a greater number of respectable and substantial householders, than any of the other remaining mohallahs. The Principal Mahajins[5b] reside in Baloo Bazar and Chandnee Chouak. In Sahibzadah Bazar and Jahanabag known also by the mame of Zimabad, There are many opulent individuals. Duggraparrah Hasembad and Duggaraparah on the countrary are inhabited by the lower classes, and have been attached to the four above mentioned Bazars, in consequence of the poverty which prevails there and because owing to their contiguity to those more wealthy portions of the Town, the Chowkeydars established for the security of the dwellings and property of the rich can also afford protection to the poorer inhabitants of these two Bazars, in which the number of persons who contribute to the maintenance of this system is too few to render it expedient that those Bazars should form a distinct mohullah, or be attached to any other mohullah more distantly situated than Baloo Bazar.

Baloo Bazar[1], Chandnee Chouk[2], Sahibazadah Bazar[3], Jchamdbaud or Zimabaund[4], Durgraparrah, Hosinabaad[5], Duggraparah.[5a]

4. There are twelve Chowkedars appointed for the protection of 1199 Houses and receive 3 Rupees per mensem as I have not considered it proper to allow a larger sum to any chowkeydar it will not be necessary for me to draw your attention to that point again but having held out an increase of salary as a stimulous to exertion and activity, an addition will be made to their pay, as opportunity offers or circumstances require.

1. Balubazar
2. Chandni Chawk (Principal market place)
3. Shahibzada bazar
4. Azimabad ?
5. Hasanabad Bazar

5a. Dagarpara.

5b. *Mahajan*(S.) literally a great man, but is generally applied to merchants, bankers or money lenders.

5. The 2nd mohallah or Telingah Bazar composed of that part of the Town detailed in the margin requires a greater number of Chowkeydars than any other mohwllah in consequence of the thick and extensive jungle which pervades it. Telingah Bazar to which the observations contained in the 11th and 12th Paragraphs of my letter to your address dated the 20th ultimo particularly referred, will through the exertions of the Zemindar of whose Estate it forms a porton, be cleared in the course of a few days of its improductive Jungle I confidently expect that this secluded spot will lose its notoriety and be rendered secure from the depredations of theives vistas and pathways as well as a considerable part of the Jungle have been already cut and that you may be enabled to form some idea of the obstacles which a Chowkeydar would encounter in this part of the Town. I beg leave to state that the Jungle cannot be cleared away in less than 15 days more, even with the assistance of 40 labourers.

Telingah Bazar[6], Kisheenpoor[7], Buggutpoor[8], Bengaly Sahi[9], Bokheerabad[10], Bahornul[11], Manick Gaose Bozar[12].

6. This portion of the Town would probably be considered as coming under the provision of the latter part of Section III of Regulation XIII-1813, as the Inhabitants are poor and the population necessarily scanty, but having invariably found that in this part of the Town alone, thefts have been committed since I have had charge, and bearing that this portion has always been more remarkable than other parts of the town, on account of offences committed therein I could not consider Telingah Bazar as a place which ought to be exempted, on the contrary I conceive that it required particular attention and that it was most desirable that a sufficient number of Chowkeydars should be entertained in that division.

7. The principal Bazar in this mohullah is Bukshee Bazar in point of wealthiness in regard to the number of Houses and Inhabitants there is not much difference between the Bazars—in which there are 1612 Houses and 15 Chowkeydars.

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6. Telenga Bazar
7. Krishnapur
8. Bhagatpur
9. Bangali Sahi
10. Bakhrabad
11. Baharnal
12. Manikghose Bazar
13. Bakshi Bazar (Literally *bakhsi* means a paymaster in an army. Some think that Buxi Bazar is named after Bakshi Jagabandhu but from evidence of this record it appears that the part of the town was so named before Jagabandhu Vidyadhara came to reside in Cuttack in 1825.)

8. The 3rd Mohullah or Kafeelah Bazar is formed of the Bazars specified in the margin and is inhabited principally by the lower classes. The streets are in general narrow extensive and winding—but the mohullah being compact in itself and no wealthy mohullah being adjacent to it, and not having found on experience or from report that this part of the City has ever been remarkable for thefts or other crimes committed therein, it has not appeared to me advisable either to alter the extent of formation of this Division or to appoint a greater number of Chowkeydars.

Kafeelah Bazar[14], Mohumudjaun Bazar[15], Jagganath buliub[16], Shaikhbazar[17], Allecha baza[18], Maunsigh patna[19], Mungla sehaye[20], Booteen do [21], Kutgsrrah do [22], Koochu alleeshah Bazar[23].

9. This Mohullah contains 1040 Houses for the protection of which there are 7 Chowkeydars. Mohummd Jaun Bazar possesses the greatest number of rich inhabitants.

10. The fourth Mohulla or Gunga munzil composed of the portion of the Town stated in the margin contains 722 houses and few opulent individuals.

Gunga Manzil[24], Chowdry Bazar[25], Banka Bazar[26], Soothetba Sehoye[27], Durga Bazar[28], Ooreea Bazar[29], Cauzze Bazar[30], Khuttin Sehoye[31], Tasarkhan Bazar[32], Supnajeel[33], Cosma Bazar[34].

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14. Kafla Bazar
15. Mahammad Jan Bazar ? There is no such bazar at present, it may be Muhammadia Bazar of the present-day.
16. Jagannathballabh
17. Sheik Bazar
18. Allishah Bazar
19. Mansingpatna,
20. Mangla Sahi
21. It may be Pitin Sahi
22. Kathgarah Sahi
23. It could not be identified.
24. Ganga Maidir (*Mansil* in Hindi means a residence, or 'A station where a traveller suspends his march.')
25. Choudhuri Bazar
26. Banka Bazar
27. Sutahat
28. Darga Bazar
29. Oriya Bazar
30. Kazi Bazar
31. Khatbin Sahi
32. Tatar Khan Bazar (Yar Khan Bazar ?)
33. Sapna Jhil ? (The place can not be identified, *Jhil* in Hindi means a shallow lake or morass)
34. Kasim Bazar ?

11. Chowdry Bazar is the principal part of this Mohullah in which six Chowkeydars have been oppointed—a greater number could not be entertained and being of opinion that existing circumstances do not require a more numerous body of chowkeydars, and satisfied that the number appointed is sufficient to afford security and protection to the inhabitants of this mohullah I have not deemed it advisable to increase the number.

12. The Inhabitants of Bankabazar Soothutha Schoye, Khutbin Schoye Tatar Khan Bazar are extremely indigent. The Mohullah is however compact being formed of Bazars contiguous to each other.

13. 5th Mohullah or Kuddumrossul contains the Bazars specified in the margin is inhabited chiefly by the poorer classes—no one Bazar being remarkable for its populousness or wealth—it contains 622 Houses and there are five chowkeydars, a number sufficient for every purpose of police.

Jallaulpoor or Kuddumrassol [35]. Hurreepoor [36], Petohpoor [37], Bura Schaye [38], Nemah Schaye [39], Mohurrea Bazar [40], Bazar Orzum Khan [41], Sawert Schoye [42].

14. It would be extremely difficult to add to the number of chowkeydars stated in the foregoing paragraph. The mohullah is as compact as circumstances would allow and the portions of the Town of which it is formed could not be attached with equal public convenience to any other Mohullah.

35. Kadamrasul (Qadam Rassul means the feet of holy prophet.
36. Haripur ?
37. Pithapur
38. Bada Sahi
The place cannot be identified
39. Nima Sahi
40. Maria Bazar
41. Azam Khan Bazar
42. Sadavrat Sahi ?
The place can not be identified.

15. The 6th Mohullah or Buxshee Bazar is composed of the Bazars stated in the Margin. It contains a considerable number of Houses and many opulent individuals as well as a large proportion of indigent inhabitants.

Buxhee Bazar[43], Mullah Sehaye[44], Putna Markanul[45], Patana Marjumeer[46], Mungla Bagh[47], Meerza Patna[48], Kesurpoor Kusko[49], Pakee Mollee[50], Jagheer Sayurra Schaye[51], Ranu Kunt[52], Jabrah[53], Marad Khan Patna[54].

16. This Mohullah has been fixed in extent and formation on due consideration of the vicinity of the different Bazars which compose it and also with reference to the poverty of some of the Bazars which though not very contigous to the principal bazars or indeed to any one of the bazars yet are nearer to them than to the bazars which form the five preceding mohullahs.

17. There are 1190 houses and 12 chowkedars which number might be increased if necessary—as many individuals have not been assessed to the amount authorized by the Regulations. I have however appointed a number which I trust will afford ample security to all the Inhabitants of this Division of the Town.

18. It appears then, from the foregoing statement that the City of Cuttack contains 6391 Houses for the protection of which there are 55 chowkeydars whose monthly pay amounts to 155 rupees.

In many Districts the above number of Chowkeydars would be considered perhaps inadequate to afford protection to the houses and property of 6,000 house-holders but this number has been fixed on a consideration of the capability of the mohullahs—if the capability had been greater—the houses less compactly or less regularly built—or if they had been merely chapper and juttee[55] Buildings which are easy of entrance, instead of being of brick and masonary which is the Case in the more opulent Mohullahs—or if the present Police Establishment had been less efficient, or the commission of offences more frequent in the Town—a greater number of watchmen might have been placed upon the Establishment.

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43. See f. n. 13.
The place has been mentioned under Telenga Bazar Mahalla, probably by mistake, as it is not one of the names given in the margin.
44. Mulla Sahi.
45. Mirkama Patna ? Patna is derived from the Sanskrit word *Pattana*
In Orissa it is applied to an area containing a number of residencial houses a portion of a town, or to a tract of land·
46. The place can not be identified.
47. Manglabag (*Bag* is derived from the word *Bagh* meaning a garden)
48. Mirza Patna
(The place can not be Identified)
49. Kesarpur
50. The place can not be Identified
51. Sagdiasahi ?
52. Ranihat ?
53. Jobra
54. Muradkhan Patna
55. *Chhaper* and *Jhati* (Thatched roof and wall made of mud and *Jhati* or branches of some bamboo or other trees.

20. I am convinced that the number of Chowkedars is not only fully adequate but that any increase to the number at present is unnecessary. It is an Establishment always capable of alteration and improvement—and indeed necessarily subject to the former as the means of the different mohullahs vary—so must the number of Chowkeydars, whom they support—The number of houses also will form a smaller or greater aggregate in nearly the same proportion as the houses charge their inhabitants, many will be levelled to make room for a larger house and the hut destroyed to admit the erection of a brick-built house.

21. As an increase to the number of Chowkeydars which have been appointed can be effected when considered necessary and expedient, in consequence of many individuals being under-assessed and as I am decidedly of opinion that at present any addition to the Establishment is not necessary; I should hope that the compliment for the reasons detailed above would also be considered by Government sufficient good and adequate to effect the object of their appointment.

22. No person has been exempted from assessment whom the Mohullahdars have thought proper to assess, except Burkundozes and there officers attached to the Police Establishment.

23. The entire exemption of the above class has been adopted on the principle that it is particularly expedient that they should receive subject to no deduction the pay which they are allowed by Government. They might be tempted to make up the dificiency by extortion or other malpractices if their pay should be made liable to deminution.

24. Under the discretionary power vested in the Magistrate by your letterr of the 9th September last regarding the form of the Churprass[56] to be given to the Chowkeydars, they have received badges of the form and size annexed which contains the information required by your letter above quoted.

25. In conclusion I request permission to draw your particular attention to the second mohullah named Telingah Bazar—and to the exertions of Kunoye Aucharge[57] the person of whose Estate it forms a portion. Supnajeil[58] a branch of the fourth Mohullah forms also part of his Zemindarre and like Telingah Bazar is imprevious from Jungle and which he would willingly clear away but it would be attended with some expense not however exceeding fifty rupees which sum would also defray the expense he has incurred optionally in clearing away the jungle of Telingah Bazar. I beg leave to recommend that the disbursement of the above sum on the part of Government be sanctioned for the purpose above stated. The consequence will be most beneficial. (pp 45-59.)

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56. *Chapras* (H.), a badge or a plate worn to indicate the office the wearer belongs to.

57. Kanhu Acharra ?

58. Sapna jhil.

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